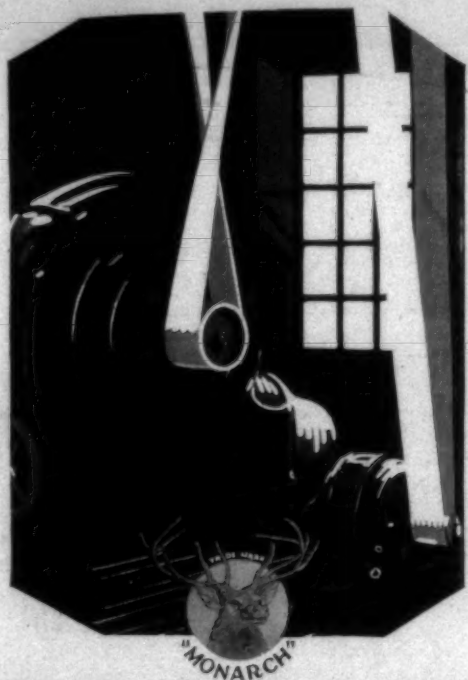


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

NUMBER 14



THIS RECORD OF SERVICE IS YOUR GUARANTEE For Increased After-War Production Use Monarch Leather Belting

Just as "Monarch" Leather Belting did its full duty in helping speed up war work—so it will now plan an important part in the renewal of peace production. Fifty years of dependable and competent belt performance stands behind "Monarch" Leather Belting. It will answer every belt need in the textile industry. "Monarch" is 97% pure leather and 100% perfect workmanship—it means good belt investment.

THE BRADFORD BELTING COMPANY
200 Walnut St., CINCINNATI, Ohio

"MONARCH"
LEATHER BELTING

CARRIED IN STOCK AT OUR SOUTHERN BRANCH
617 Pendleton St. Greenville, S. C.

DUTCHER TEMPLES

Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRAPER CORPORATION

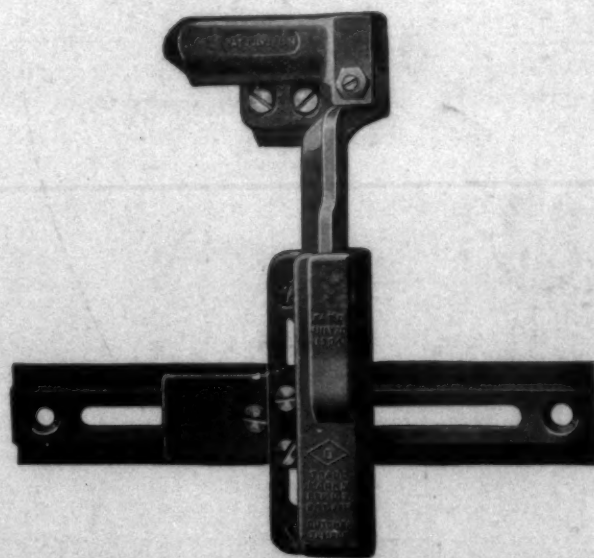
SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Office

188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation



Fast Colors Now Produced in America

Indiigo NAC 20% Paste	Alizarol Brown G B
Alizarine NAC 20% Paste	Alizarol Brown R B
Sulphur Blacks	Alizarol Brown B
Sulphur Brown 2 G	Chrome Green C B
Sulphur Brown 4 G	Chrome Black 2 B N
Sulphur Brown T D	Superchrome Black 2 B N
Sulphur Brown C B	Superchrome Black 4 B N
Sulphur Blue L	Superchrome Black 6 B P
Sulphur Blue S A P	Superchrome Blue B Double
Sulphur Yellow B W	
Alizarol Yellow G W	Serichrome Green B
Alizarol Yellow 3 G	Serichrome Blue R
Fast Wool Blue R	Fast Wool Cyanone 3 R

National Aniline & Chemical Company

Main Sales Office: 21 Burling Slip, New York
Incorporated

Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Rolls for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to
The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Textile Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.50 Clark Pub. Co., Charlotte, N. C.



LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



"THERE is not a foot of belting goes on the pulleys in my plant unless it bears the trademark of the New York Leather Belting Co. Why? Simply because I know from years of experience that there is no other belting which, dollar for dollar or horsepower for horsepower, will give as long and efficient service as their Phoenix and Wetite Brands. They use the best leather obtainable, make it into belting by a strictly scientific method, and I know that it runs true, grips the pulleys hard—and transmits more power than other belting. That's why I have come to depend upon that trademark. It's like the Sterling sign on silver—it's a mark of quality.

When YOU buy belting be sure and look for THIS trademark. It is your insurance against transmission troubles and your guarantee of plant economy.

NEW YORK LEATHER BELTING COMPANY

Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Leather Strapping and Specialties

Kent Avenue & South 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicago Branch: 32 South Jefferson Street

Dealers in principal cities of the United States

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, ROOM 609, REALTY BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

NUMBER 14

AS TO RECONSTRUCTION

Extract from an address of W. B. Colver, Chairman Federal Trade Commission

And now a word of the future and the readjustments to follow the world war—a war in which the United States has played a part that squared with the holiest traditions and the highest ideals.

Slow to anger; loath to turn from the arts of peace; reluctant to enter the terrible and bloody shambles—the nation, its patience out-worn, turned to war with whole-hearted dedication. In an incredibly short time our young men were gathered together, trained and seasoned and sent abroad—two and a half millions of them. The rate of embarkation soon arrived at was nearly 15,000 per day or the equal of a steadily marching line of men a minute, day and night, flowed across the sea.

A ship was sailed on an average of every ten minutes day and night—Sundays included—and ten freight cars of food, supplies and munitions was put on board ship here and the same amount unloaded over there every minute—day and night, Sundays included.

And now all this tremendous head of steam must be turned again to arts of peace.

Truly the reconstruction is as colossal a task as was the war itself.

The reconstruction program must be founded upon an understanding of the profound change resulting from the war, in the relation of the United States to the peoples and nations of the world and in the no less fundamental change in the relation of the people of the United States to their own government.

Internationally, the United States finds itself a great creditor nation. Other nations and peoples are indebted to it in terms of billions of dollars. It must largely rebuild Europe and for a time feed it and all before Europe's ability to pay can be established.

If we were, as formerly, a debtor nation and had obligations abroad evidenced by the foreign holding of American securities, it might be possible, for a time, profitably, to foster a "favorable" balance of trade—that is to say, to export more in value than we import, and credit the balance upon our obligations abroad.

But, a nation cannot be a creditor nation and an exporting nation without taking goods in exchange for its exports, and eventually, liquidating its credit balances

through surplus imports, except that it build up abroad, a constantly increasing credit balance.

To leave the present credit balances unliquidated and to add to their huge total by an excess of exports over imports, would be to build up a world-wide commercial empire.

Commercial imperialism was what Germany sought and upon this foundation was built the war machine of Germany. The pan-Germanic program for world-wide economic and financial domination was Germany's death warrant. Being unable to feed the monster by peaceful trade expansion, she was compelled to invoke war.

A reconstruction program for the United States looking to the building on top of the present credit balances, unending mountains of international credits, will tend, not only to make the United States the most hated nation in the world, but to mark her for destruction. It means commercial imperialism.

It would seem then, that reconstruction in the international sense, would argue for a fair exchange of commodities between nations with such adjustments that we export those things of which we have the greatest surplus and which through nature's bounty and American industry, energy and invention, we are able to sell most cheaply, taking in exchange, those things which we most desire from every quarter of the globe and which through nature's arrangement, cannot be advantageously produced here. This, with a fair field in the world's markets for competitive goods, would make each transaction profitable both to buyer and seller and would permit the gradual liquidation of such part of the money debt that the world owes the United States as may not be usefully employed as international credits and working capital for the facilitation of our world commerce.

As a trophy of war the United States will have a great merchant marine which, operated at cost by the nation, can carry your goods over every sea as a great public utility for the service of American manufacturers and merchants.

The needed factors in rebuilding foreign trade on permanent foundations are first of all, a knowledge of the business methods, the people and the needs and tastes of those

whom we would trade. We must give them what they want and as they want it. We must go on the theory that "the customer is always right." Now comes cost of production, quality of goods, transportation and banking facilities. Comparatively low cost of production is essential as the bulk of international commerce is in staples and sold on price basis.

Naturally, our ships, to give low freights on exports, must bring back freight-revenue producing cargoes.

The transaction will be more profitable as we export less of our precious raw material and more of our finished products. As to certain basic raw materials, notably metals, the export may well be kept, for a time at least, under control. Certainly the manufacturers of the United States must not be made to bid against a world desperately in need of our own basic raw materials.

It does not accord with your ideals to consider that either the scalping of a market or a dumping upon it, is a real building up of business. Profit lies in repeat orders and good-will in the foreign market based on quality goods and fair-dealing, will come to be the great national assets as to foreign trade.

Under Section 4 of the Webb Law, the Federal Trade Commission is required to enforce such a code of business ethics in the export trade. We know such a code is your desire and we are at your service.

In the domestic aspect, reconstruction must likewise proceed from an understanding of changed relationships. The nation emerges from the war with a victory dearly bought in blood and treasure. An enormous national debt remains.

This debt takes the form of billions of dollars of bonds to represent the money-cost of the war, and an everlasting obligation to the young men of the United States and to their children and to their children's children; which the nation has incurred when it put in jeopardy, their lives, when they crossed the sea and shed their blood gladly that liberty, democracy, and the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, might be everlastingly preserved.

These two debts must be liquidated. The money debt must be paid. To the payment of the billions of

dollars of Liberty Bonds are pledged the natural resources of the nation and the first fruits of man's labor and of nature's bounty. This would seem to mean that an end has come to the exploitation of the nation's natural resources, and that the surplus above a generous return for capital and energy and initiative shall be devoted to the liquidation of the national debt.

The second debt, the blood-debt, owing to our millions of young soldiers of the Army of Liberty and no less to their mothers, and their wives and children, must be paid by making this country—and insofar as our voice shall be heard—making the world, safe for democracy, which is to say, safe for human rights, the right of every child to be well-born, well-fed and well-clothed; and the right of every child to have a fair opportunity in life.

These things are not idealistic, they are practical, they are real. It will not lie very well with any man to say to the boys who went "over the top" at Chateau Thierry and at St. Mihiel; to those who cleared out machine-gun nests at Sedan with naked steel and to those who patrolled the ocean searching out the assassins of the sea, that the thing that they were fighting for was a mere gossamer; a thing of dreams and not of reality.

The thing that they were fighting for was real and its realization is a debt we owe them. They have proved their right to the inheritance of free men; they have kept the fire burning on the altar of liberty and no special privilege, no exploitation of resources, or of labor, any more than any disregard of property rights, can find a place in a real program of reconstruction which shall be in accord with and find its foundations upon those principles upon which the war was fought. The nation's debt to its sons and daughters is not a scrap of paper.

Reconstruction, then, seems to mean a high and honorable place in the family of nations—and not a lust for empire and, at home, opportunity for all, special privilege for none—and this carries with it in the fullest measure, the completest protection and validation of the rights of property, which in turn for such protection must be regarded as the useful servant of mankind.

**Letter of National Council Relative
to Cancellation of Cotton Goods
Contracts.**

November 23, 1918.

War Industries Board,
Cotton Goods Section,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Subject: Termination of Con-
tracts, Cotton Goods.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers, held November 22, 1918, the matter of the adjustment of Government contracts was considered at length, and the matter was subsequently taken up with Mr. Turner, of your section, for two hours' discussion. At this meeting there were present, also, General Rose, Mr. Donald, Mr. Bailey and Lieut.-Colonel Correll of the War Department. The Committee submitted the following recommendations:

1. That the War Department immediately set up proper machinery to give a prompt and final answer in questions of adjustment. That is necessary for the Government's own good and for the prompt transfer of the industry to civilian business. Delay in accepting offers of adjustment will increase the product to be taken in by the Government and discourage such offers. The Committee feels that the above recommendation is very important, and learns from the War Department that action is being taken.

2. A. That the War Department accepts all cloths now made on con-

tracts with the Department.

B. That the War Department accepts all cloth made on such contracts, the warps of which were prepared prior to November 17, 1918.

C. That the War Department adjust fairly any loss caused through the purchase by the contractor of raw or partly finished material bought against the execution of such contracts.

D. That the industry use every effort to sell in a commercial way, any goods made on such contracts and thus reduce the amount of goods in the hands of the War Department, and lessen any adjustment necessary.

E. That, inasmuch as the normal requirements of the War Department will, within a reasonable time, use the cloth on hand, we feel that the War Department should protect the industry in its labor and economic conditions by not disposing of such holdings of cloth, as they now have, in the commercial market, and that the War Department should use such cloth wherever possible in foreign countries.

The representatives of the War Department concurred in recommendations "A," "B," and "C" and "D"; and as to "E," they stated that the supply of cloth on hand was larger than the War Department could use in a reasonable period, but that they hoped to use outside of this country all goods that could be applied to such uses.

3. There was discussion at length on the matter of adjusting cotton commitments by the contractor or

sub-contractor on Government contracts. As no definite machinery had yet been set up to authorize the sale of such cotton, a positive method of operation could not be recommended; but it was felt that, in general, the policy of authorizing the sale of such cotton not needed for the undelivered portion of the contract should be taken up in each individual case, the principle being recognized that the contractor shall be reimbursed for any loss suffered by him on such commitments. In connection with the discussion as to what is to be done with raw or partly finished material in the hands of the contractor, it was stated that the War Department, at its option, would either pay the loss on such material, leaving it in the hands of the contractor, or would take it off the contractor's hands at the price paid by him.

As to yarn:

4. As to yarn bought by contractors for use on Government contracts: It was recommended that, inasmuch as no direct Government orders have been placed for yarn, but as large quantities have been bought by contractors to be used on Government contracts, it is imperative that the delivery of yarn, to be so used, be decreased as far as possible without discontinuing the operation of the spinning mills. That the War Department shall promptly issue a notice that contractors using purchased yarns be requested to notify all sub-contractors to process no more cotton for the manufacture of yarn to be delivered and used in Government

goods; to transfer their machinery at the earliest possible date to commercial orders; to lessen the amount of yarn spun to be used on Government orders in order that there may not be an accumulation of yarn in the hands of the Government or of the contractors, which would have a depressing effect upon the market. The notice should also request the contractors to notify all sub-contractors to arrange to make no more shipments of yarn after December 15th, and that as soon as possible after that date, the sub-contractor furnish a statement of the condition of any such orders with a suggested adjustment on the undelivered portion to the contractor who shall, in turn, forward a copy of the same to the War Department. In the suggested adjustment there should be no loss suffered by the sub-contractor on the undelivered portion, but anticipated profits on such portion should be expressly excluded.

5. Long discussion was had as to whether a definite sale was necessary to fix the loss on materials bought by the contractor for use on Government contracts but not used. The Committee feels that matters of re-sale in any amount can be taken up by the War Department, with advantage to the Government and to the industry, with the War Service Committee; and the War Service Committee offers its services in any way in which it can be of help to lessen the loss to the Government and to prevent disruption of the industry by any

(Continued on page 19.)

WE stand ready, with every effort, and with such facilities as our own shuttle block mills, metal products department and modern organization, to co-operate with the textile industry in making easy and quick the attainment of looms to finest production of goods to be woven for the coming increased consumption.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE Co.

Woonsocket, R. I.

Big World-Wide Civilian Demand and Shortage Will Keep Hosiery Prices Up.

New York.—Hosiery has during the last few years made more direct progress from the distributor to the customer than any other article in the textile world, declare Emery & Beers Co., Inc., in a letter to the

trade. The big civilian demand has set the mills from three months to a year behind in making deliveries, the company further says, and as most of the countries of the world are bare of merchandise the demand from all over the world will continue to grow. The letter is as follows:

"Hosiery, has during the last few years made more direct progress

from the distributor to the consumer than any other article in the textile world.

"Mills have been from three months to a year behind in making deliveries, not on account of war contracts, but because of the big demand of the civilian consumers. For that reason it has been impossible for the wholesaler or retailer

to collect a surplus stock of any standard make.

"It will be impossible for the mills to speed up the production for many months to come to meet the ordinary demands, on account of shortage of labor and machinery, even if we take for granted that there will be a good supply of raw material. We accepted orders from our customers for only one-half to two-thirds of the quantity they demanded for delivery between now and April 1; even with this reduction, we believe that we will be able to deliver not over 75 per cent of the reduced quantity.

"The advance during the last few years in the price of hosiery has been less than circumstances warranted.

"We can see no reason why the present prices should not prevail for the next six months, unless in some instances, the retailer is obliged to charge a slight advance. Certainly, there is no reason in sight for lower prices.

"England, France, Italy and the Scandinavian countries, as well as South Africa and Australia are almost bare of merchandise—thousands of dozens of hosiery are needed in those countries—in addition, the demand that will be made upon us by South America, Mexico and the Oriental countries will be enormous, all of which tends to keep prices at the present level, and in some instances raise them.

"It should be remembered by every firm and buyer that hosiery is a staple article, one that is used the entire year, and not subject to the fluctuations of seasons, or demands of style. A standard line of hosiery is just as salable in one month as in another.

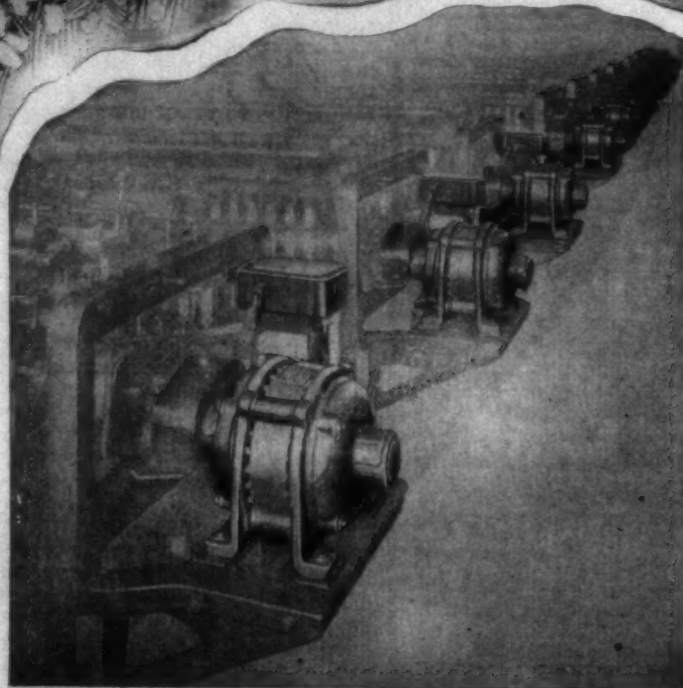
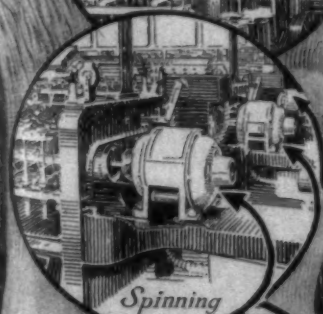
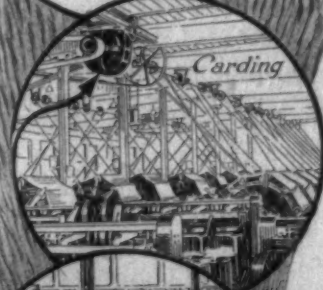
"Misleading statements of recent date, while not affecting the big concerns, have a tendency to create a false impression among the smaller dealers. Business in America will continue as prosperous, we believe, as in the past."

British Yarn Market in Dislocated State.

Manchester.—The course of the yarn market shows how greatly the trade misjudged the duration of the war. Cotton yarns for the past week have been extremely unsettled with numerous heavy declines and but little buying. Many spinners are seeking forward business, but piece goods manufacturers are facing a serious number of requests for cancellation of orders for goods which have either been completed or are in the looms and business is thereby much dislocated.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce have cabled to organized bodies in India asking them to make it widely known that in the opinion of the Manchester Chamber merchants ought firmly to refuse applications from India for cancellation of orders.

Reports from Bradford indicate that assurances have been given that the transition from military to civil work will be gradual, and that there will be no undue cancellations of military contracts.



Motor Driven Twister Frames, Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Electric Power From Standard G-E Motors Is Ideal

Electric power from G-E Motors is used in textile mills to assure correct power conditions for maximum production at least power cost.

In the spinning room it eliminates losses and danger from shafting and belting, as well as the spoiling of yarn by dirt and fly.

The constant speed of twister frame motors reduces breakage to a minimum and permits much greater speeds with attendant maximum production.

With the experience gained in supplying the electric motor drives through which passes 75 per cent of all electric power used in the textile mills of this country, the General Electric Company has developed a complete line of specially designed textile motors.

The "safety first" control equipment for these motors is automatic and affords complete protection, thus making possible continuity of operation.

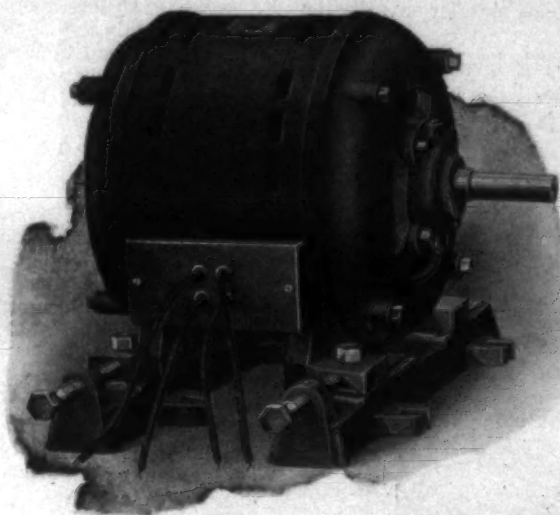
Call in our specialists to assist in solving your power problems.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.
Mill Power Dept. Boston, Mass.

44-7

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

HOWELL



Two and Three Phase Induction Motors

will reduce your motor maintenance to a minimum, because they have overcome the three weakest points in motor design: Bearings, Insulation and Rotor Construction.

Let our Representative tell you how we have done this

Howell Electric Motors Company

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY

HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Says Cotton Shortage Means Prosperity for the American People.

New York.—Prosperity and plenty of work face the Southern cotton growers and the Northern and Western cotton mills.

There is a great shortage of cotton in the world today: America has the only supply. The Government has taken charge and practically forbidden speculation.

Cotton is one of the foundations of American prosperity. The 10 Southern States, comprising the Cotton Belt, produced last season cotton valued at nearly \$1,500,000,000, and for the four seasons since the war commenced the total value of the South's chief crop amounted to about \$4,300,000,000. This crop actually gives employment to about 4,000,000 persons in the United States annually. Of these, some 2,000,000 are employed in growing the plant; another million pick the crop and 500,000 are employed in the cotton mills. The balance are employed in the gins, the cottonseed and cotton oil plants.

Cotton on hand today cannot meet the world demand. Summed up, there were 4,000,000 bales carried over in the hands of cotton planters and establishments from the 1916-17 crop. This season's yield was about 12,000,000 bales, making a total in this country at this time of 16,000,000 bales. In 1916-17 the world's consumption of cotton was 14,250,000 bales, exclusive of the Teutonic allies. In peace times Germany and Austria alone took 3,000,000 bales of American cotton.

They will be in the market for at least 1,000,000 bales for immediate delivery. Of course, food takes precedence, but cotton is an actual necessity to the peoples of the former Teutonic alliance—they must have clothes as well as food.

Consumption of cotton in the United States in 1919 will probably be about 7,500,000 bales. Britain has only 100,000 bales on hand, far below the danger margin. The safety margin in Britain is somewhere around 500,000 bales. In normal times Britain will take 3,500,000 bales of cotton from us per annum. France also has little or no cotton and she takes about 1,000,000 bales annually. Belgium and Spain take an additional 500,000 bales.

It is thus easy to see that our current crop and surplus will probably be disposed of before the coming season's crop is picked. Cotton is planted in April; and is harvested from August to November.

The certainty of great demand with short supply induced a tremendous speculation on the cotton exchange, and necessitated the Government stepping in, making practically certain the "rationing" of cotton to the countries of the world.

North Carolina Mills.

Raleigh, N. C.—According to the biennial report of the Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina, which will be issued next month, it is learned through advance information that the capital invested in textile manufacturing in this State has greatly increased during the last two years.

The growth of the textile industry within this period has been principally in the enlargement of existing plants and the erection of additional mills by companies already in business, rather than by the usual percentage of new mill companies coming into existence, which has marked previous years.

This year 331 cotton mills made formal reports to the Commissioner's office. Of this number 298 reported capital stock aggregating \$70,542,493.

Raw material used annually is estimated at approximately 492,925,075 pounds. Estimated value of output (for each year) \$373,924,860.

The total number of employees in cotton mills reported this year is 68,292, of whom 35,476 are adult males, 25,087 female adults, and 7,726 children (under 16 years, and above 13 years of age). Total number of people dependent on employees for a living, 197,747.

Eighty-eight per cent of the employees (including all grades) can read and write.

Wages paid: High average for adult males \$4.38 per day (of 10 hours), low average, \$1.78. High average for females, \$2.84; low average for females, \$1.52.

Electric power is used by 152 mills; 59 use both electric and steam power; 49 use steam; 28 use steam and water power; 11 use electric and water power; 9 use steam, water and electric power; 16 use water and steam; balance did not specify character of power used in their reports.

Number of mills which both spin and weave, 126; number which spin only, 190; number which weave only, 6; bleaching and finishing mills, 10.

The report of the Commissioner will contain the substance of the following statement on growth and conditions of the textile industry in North Carolina:

"There has been a trebling in the capital stock of cotton mills in North Carolina during the past eighteen years, while the number of new mills has been increased by only about 50 per cent. During this period, the highest wage paid to women has advanced from 67 cents daily until it is now \$2.84.

"Along with the advance in price of other materials, the selling value of the products of cotton mills in North Carolina has advanced in proportion. The mills, as a rule, have run to capacity, and the reports sent in to this office indicate that the normal steady growth of the permanent and substantial phases of this industry shown since its beginning has been kept up, notwithstanding the abnormal conditions under which the industry has operated for the past two years. Cotton (raw material) has been high throughout the entire period, and while wages paid by the mills seem not to have been advanced to the high levels reached in some other lines, it does not appear that the present wages will be subject to the reductions that may reasonably be expected to take place where the greatest advances have been made. Taken as a whole, the period seems to have been one of satisfactory improvement, both to the mills and to the employees."



"Fusing Your Circuits the UNION Way"

means scientific knowledge applied practically for the sake of Efficiency, Longevity and Minimum Cost.

THIS scientific knowledge is the result of 30 years of study. The practical application is the result of 30 years of experience. No one type of fuse in the world will properly fuse *all* circuits. That's scientific truth.

A renewable fuse will properly fuse one circuit where a non-renewable fuse would be out of place and vice versa. That's practical experience gathered from the whole electrical world.



Fusing your circuits the Union Way means making the best use of each type of fuse according to the requirements of each electrical circuit. It is a great, big subject.

Now then, two heads are better than one. Let's get *your* Engineer and our Fuse Engineer together. Let them go over your circuits, and ascertain their individual requirements. Let them "swap" experiences. After

that it is all an open book. Our Fuse Engineer will bring without cost or obligation to you, 30 years of practical knowledge and experience. Your engineer, if a competent man, will be more than eager to listen and learn.

Write or wire today for our Fuse Engineer. He is somewhere near you no matter where you are.

"Union" Fuses, both renewable and non-renewable are sold by dealers in electrical supplies throughout the country.

Chicago Fuse Mfg Co.



Renewable and Non-Renewable Fuses

Chicago

New York



Textile Designs of Ancient Peru.

(An article published in the British and Latin-American Trade Gazette, London.)

One of the most interesting movements in the textile-factory world is the adoption of the ancient designs of Peru. Those who have travelled in the land of the Incas, and have been privileged to see something of their old civilization, must have been impressed with the multiplicity and beauty of their artistic designs, still preserved in almost their pristine beauty on the walls of their ruined buildings, and in the remnants of cloths woven in the days of long ago. It is quite possible to recognize the extreme delicacy of the textile fabrics which the ancients wove with the most primitive implements. The elegance and harmony of the designs have appealed with so much force to certain manufacturers in the United States that some of the leading cotton printers have adopted them as their patterns for the coming year. There is no question that when produced these prints will enjoy an immense vogue and not in Latin-America only. They are bound to appeal with equal force to customers of the Old World, and thus British mills might with advantage take note of an innovation which is probably destined to have the influence of a revolution.

The advantage possessed by our North American rivals in the South American cotton-print market lies principally in the fact that they have in their museums a number of excellent specimens of the original Inca designs, while the American School of Design, which has taken up with enthusiasm the idea of adopting them, has for some time past been forming as complete a collection of the patterns as it has been possible to get together, with the result that the coming season is

likely to see the production of a number of really beautiful designs. There exists no reason why British manufacturers should not enjoy similar privileges. Copies of the Peruvian fabric designs can be obtained, and their colors reproduced with fidelity.

The ancients of Peru, by a curious coincidence—for there could not possibly have been any intercourse with their contemporaries in India and Egypt—seem to have used much the same kind of processes in printing their designs upon the fabrics they manufactured. Both Herodotus and Piny, among early historians, have told us about the cloths of vegetable fibre made by the ancients; but in all likelihood the fabrics of the Peruvians were of even a more remote date. In some respects the methods of today bear strong resemblance to the older practice. The chief difference consists in the patterns now being engraved upon copper rollers and several colors being printed at one time. Just as today the coloring matter of dyes is not affixed by merely printing it on the material but is secured by means of a substance known as mordant so did the Peruvians make use of a property which caused the dye to adhere and to withstand a test of thousands of years' wear and tear.

Experts have declared that in the direction of technical and artistic value the designs in question have no equal. They must undoubtedly have been wholly original and could have owed their inception to no outside influences. The very isolation of the huge Peruvian Empire anterior to the invasion of the Spaniards shows that the people must have been dependent entirely upon their own efforts and creative genius. The existing examples of their fabrics show a wide range from the crudest to the finest of woven webs composed of the most delicate filaments

that human hands have probably ever fashioned while the enduring quality of their handiwork has been abundantly proved.

The fact that the idea of using these singularly attractive designs for cotton prints, destined alike for the markets of the Old and the New World, has "caught on" is proved by the knowledge that in response to an offer of competitive designs made by some North American cotton mills, no fewer than 1,000 separate drawings, among them being some exquisite examples, have been sent in. These drawings have been on public exhibitions, and appear to have attracted an immense amount of attention and almost universal approval. Moreover, these very novel designs have made their appearance at a very propitious time, since, owing to the war, it has proved impracticable for the great textile industry to secure decorative suggestions from the customary sources. Not only have the ancient Peruvian designs been adopted for cotton prints, but a number have been or will be used upon silk materials and for ribbons, etc. There is no doubt that modern photography and machinery will be enabled to do full justice to the charming schemes of drawing and color that distinguish these long-concealed and completely forgotten Peruvian fabrics.

It would seem that the discovery which is bound to lead to such far-reaching results, comprises some thousands of pieces of cloth resplendent in coloring and ornamented with a medley of designs as beautiful as they are original. The marvellous technique shown by the untrained but highly gifted artists has occasioned astonishment among the mill owners of North America, although those who have travelled in Peru, especially to Cuzco and in Mexico—perhaps to the ruins of

Mitla—would feel no such surprise, having seen the almost unlimited range of designs which the remnants of the vast buildings therein still bear upon the shattered walls, over their mouldering doorways, and even (in this case resembling the Egyptian temples and royal tombs of Erfu) in underground passages, where the light of day could never have penetrated.

Freedom for Our Merchant Marine.

One of the most important subjects for consideration by Congress is the establishment of an American merchant marine upon a sound basis. We have already constructed a vast tonnage as a result of the war, to which immense additions are now in progress, and of the 16,000,000 tons contemplated about 3,000,000 are about completed. At present this new industry is almost entirely under Government control, and creation. Very soon it must pass under private control, for our Government is neither constituted nor competent to carry on such an enterprise with success. As a maritime nation we have no well devised shipping policy, and are simply drifting at a critical period, instead of working for definite ends on modern ideas. Great Britain is far in advance of us in reconstructions plans; and the longer we delay the preparation of a constructive policy the more difficult will it be to avoid the risk of confusing public opinion by a multiplicity of ideas.

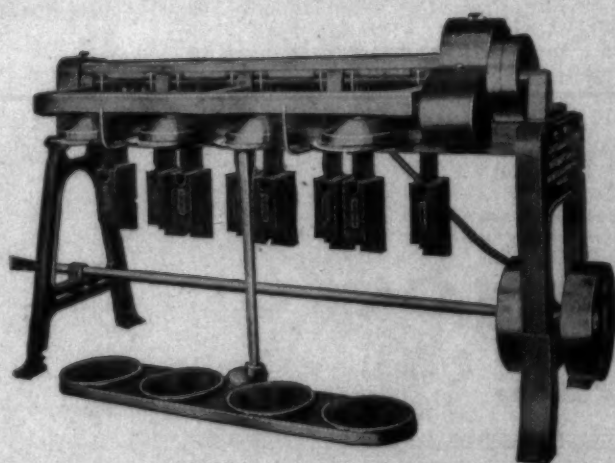
A merchant marine must first look for ship owners. Without ship owners willing to risk their capital there can be no builders to make them nor sailors to navigate them. If our conditions of ownership are too onerous, it is safe to predict our efforts at establishing a fitting merchant fleet will prove a miserable failure. In the past we accelerated

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

the death of our shipping by stupid legislation. If we fail to learn that lesson correctly, the same folly will be repeated and the same results will follow. No marine industry ever succeeded upon a policy based on restrictions with subsidies to offset them. Long experience shows that both these antiquated methods are failures, and should not be resurrected. The essentials in the restoration of our merchant marine are these:

1. Freedom to buy ships in the most advantageous markets;
2. Freedom to operate them under similar or as favorable conditions as our competitors, and
3. Freedom to secure supplies and labor on the same terms as other nations.

These are commonplace statements that unfortunately require persistent reiteration. We possess freedom of the seas; and there must be corresponding freedom for ships and shipowners, or there will be no American merchant marine. It is none too soon for American shipowners to organize and make known their wants to Congress.—Journal of Commerce.

Dye Markers Look For U. S. Protection.

Washington.—Dye manufacturers held a conference with the War Industries Board to discuss general conditions in the newly developed industry and to discuss plans which might aid in permanently establishing the dye industry in the United States on a more extensive scale

than as yet attained.

Proposals were made at the conference that in order to retain the commercial advantages obtained because of the shutting off of the flow of European dyestuffs into American markets, all incoming dye shipments from abroad should be imported under a license system.

Further conferences are expected to be held by the Board with representatives of the industry for a more thorough discussion of the situation. Among those participating in the conference were William T. Miller, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.; Charles L. Reeve, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; M. R. Poncher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co.; C. Cyril Bennett, secretary American Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association; Henry L. Blum, United Dye Works; A. C. Imbrie, United States Finishing Co.; J. M. Matthews, Grasselli Chemical Co.; Millar Wilson, Army Commodity Committee; Herman A. Metz, New York Consolidated Color Chemical Co.; E. C. Klipstein, of E. C. Klipstein & Sons, New York, dyestuffs; Grinnell Jones and A. R. Willis, United States Tariff Commission; C. L. Auger, president National Silk Dyeing Co.; W. H. Watkins, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; W. H. Brace, McGum & Co., Buffalo, and W. D. Adams, Charlotte, N. C., National Council of Cotton Manufacturers.

Great Britain is taking steps to establish its dye industry upon a firm basis within a reasonable time after the cessation of hostilities.

Flexible as a Belt— Positive as a Gear— More Efficient than Either

Look at this smooth-running drive. Do you wonder why it is rapidly becoming the standard means of transmitting power in Textile Mills?
Write for Book No. 258

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS



One Mill Engineer Said:

"I like to buy humidifiers from you folks because I think Wm. B. Hodge, your vice-president, knows more about humidity than anyone I have ever talked with.

"I like to buy humidifiers from you because from the humidifiers themselves right down to the construction on the job your work is never skimped.

"In my work as engineer I am a sort of clearing house for my clients. It isn't so much of my job as it is yours to know all about humidifiers from the standpoint of scientific accuracy. But it is my job to know the concerns that do.

"I like not only your goods, but your method of approach to my customers' problems; your methods of doing business; your service."

PARKS-CRAMER CO.

SUCCESSOR TO

The G. M. Parks Co. and Stuart W. Cramer

970 Main Street
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Old South Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.

Court House Square
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Special Representative, Charlotte, N. C.



Parks-Cramer Automatic Temperature and Humidity Regulator

New Chemical Industry Will Employ Thousands.

New York, Nov. 30.—A world-wide dye and chemical trade for the new American industry created out of the necessities of the war, that will offer opportunities for the employment of thousands of new workers is looked for by the men who have built the new industry.

Before the war Germany had a practical monopoly. There were but seven American firms manufacturing dyes from imported German materials. Now we are satisfying our own needs and exporting about \$20,000,000 worth of dyestuffs and chemicals annually to the allies. It is estimated that next year we will export approximately \$30,000,000 of dyes and chemicals and thereafter the trade will advance by leaps.

Behind this newly-born industry stand the biggest capitalists in America. All of the Dupont millions are being spent in developing this industry, which it is planned to extend until American dyes and chemicals supply the world.

At the moment there are 200 firms in this country manufacturing dyes and chemicals and these employ approximately 30,000 workers, of whom at least 18,000 lack technical training. There is about \$1,000,000,000 already sunk in the new industry. One expert here points out that in the next five years probably 200,000 persons will be engaged in manufacturing chemicals and dyes in this country.

About 2,000 of our best chemists are working night and day improving dyes and chemicals. For instance, in the classes of dyes which if imported would be dutiable at 30 per cent plus five cents a pound, the American manufacturers have made remarkable progress, the production in 1917-1918 being 43,810,350 pounds, at a total value of \$57,639,991. This represents an excess over American needs, and during the fiscal year of 1917, \$11,709,287 worth of American-made dyes were exported.

The General Chemical Company, the National Aniline & Chemical Company and the Barrett Company of New Jersey are three of the largest concerns interested in this new industry.

Chemicals for use in fertilizers also will be in tremendous demand for years after the war, and our agricultural chemical industry will have to strain itself to the utmost to help out the world's needs for these fertilizers.

Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the board of directors of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, puts it this way:

"The enormous demand for all farm products throughout the world has naturally had a stimulating effect on the fertilizer industry, and has led to a greater use of fertilizers."—F. M. Kirby.

Germany at Bay: The Shortage of Textiles.

Germany is touching the bedrock of her resources in spinning and weaving materials. The famine stage in cotton, for wear and household purposes, and in wool, for clothing, was reached some time

back. For cotton the central powers are wholly dependent on foreign supplies, and the domestic wool clips only average, in normal times, a fractional amount of the wool annually consumed. Flax is extensively cultivated in Wurtemberg and other parts of the empire, so that in this filament the enemy may still hold moderate stocks; but, providing these should be applied, as the conditions may demand they should, to other than the ordinary grades of manufacture for which they are adapted, the flax yield bids fair to be rapidly commandeered for military service, an even which would be succeeded by a scarcity in this fibre also, if it has not already been experienced.

It is a dead certainty that Nature's raw products, as represented in textile fibers, cannot be successfully replaced by staples resulting from scientific discovery and research. At the best, the latter are inferior substitutes, and their acquirement in bulk quantities necessitates new productive plant—chemical and mechanical—and the taxation of the industrial system with a fresh sequence of skilled activities. These are salient drawbacks to be reckoned with, even should new and useful fibers have been recovered from waste matter, which we are disposed to question. In the present economic crisis in Germany, with the strain and burden imposed on the working classes, we hold that, if "the dress fabrics and suitings of the staple fibre were not distinguishable from woollens," as reported in Vorwaerts—a verdict we take the liberty to discount, though emanating from a German Textile Workers' Union—the problem of making the fiber to the extent needed is, under the national circumstances, impracticable. But there are other grounds for advancing this unfavorable view of the new staple, especially those connected with the difficulties of its manufacture, for, according to the authoritative information circulated, "some eight to ten times the quantity of chemicals, and about twenty times the amount of raw and working materials, are necessary to obtain one unit of finished product."

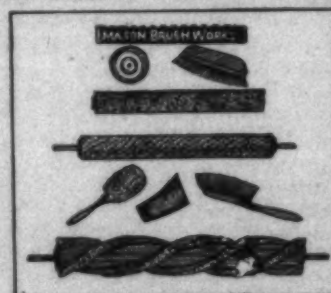
Taking the other substances said to be available for textile service, they do not offer, in our judgment, a promising field for development. We learn that they include the spare garments of the civilian population, paper and like products, and certain plant growths of the nettle variety. It would appear, in regard to the first of these raw material sources, that the readiness, or power, of the people to comply with the requisitions of the Imperial Clothing Department, has not proved too encouraging. At Essen less than half the clothes estimated were forthcoming; and elsewhere persons with a fixed income under £300 a year are petitioning to be exempted from this inquisition, because "no official or private individual has more than three or four suits, and these are absolutely necessary, as his calling demands neat clothing." The whole legislative procedure suggests the gravity of the position in which Germany is placed, when it becomes urgent and imperative to

deplete the country of spare garments, or change in clothing, amounting in some instances, as in that of the artisan, the mechanic, the miner, and the agricultural laborer, to denuding the wearer of habiliments of any kind save the essential minimum. And when the order has been carried out, and the contents of the national wardrobe have been accumulated, and converted into a fibrous substance, and made into new goods, where does the country stand? The re-use of a fibrous material does not replenish, but lessen the stock from which it is derived. It is a means of redistributing the fiber in the clothing from which it is produced, but nothing more. To repeat the operation indefinitely would eventually leave the resuscitated material—the natural product—but a fraction of its primary bulk. From which it is palpable to the economist, that Berlin, in enforcing this measure, is tapping Germany's residue stocks in wool and cotton, and that these stocks already are being rapidly consumed.

Turning next to paper materials—yarns and fabrics have, for some years, been made from disused products of this class. Nature, not science, yields the staple ingredients of all grades of paper manufacture, and there is not, apparently, an unlimited quantity of these ingredients in the enemy territories. The modern papermaker in all countries, including Germany, finds in cotton and linen rags one of the mainstays of production, though he uses wood pulp and esparto largely; and jute straw, maize leaves, etc., in lesser

proportions. The bi- or waste-substances—rags—are, as seen, being applied to other and more pressing exigencies in the Fatherland, eliminating them to a perceptible amount from the category of prime materials. Esparto, furnished by Spain principally, would require to be shipped through the Mediterranean to the enemy countries, and may, in consequence, be also safely excluded. Wood pulp is obtainable from the two Scandinavian countries of Norway and Sweden, and it is likely their supplies have been extensively drawn upon by Germany. Should this be the case, there would still remain the difficulty of the industrial equipment for manufacture. Before the war the United Kingdom was estimated to produce 40 per cent more tons of paper per annum than Germany, and 60 per cent more tons than France; which would point to Germany having slenderer stocks to work upon, as

All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



MASON BRUSH WORKS
Worcester, Mass.

We Solicit Your Inquiry

Potato Starch

AS WELL AS ALL STARCHES

TAPIOCA & SAGO FLOUR DEXTRINE & GUMS

FOR

BLEACHING

FINISHING

AND SIZING

Special Sizings For Special Work

Oxalic Acid and Phenol

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.

61 Broadway, New York City

Boston
Philadelphia
St. Louis

Providence
Troy
San Francisco

Chicago
Cleveland
Cincinnati

well as being less prepared for accelerated and increased production, if the materials could be procured, than this country. It may, therefore, be hazarded that both in the raw fiber, of all categories, and in the rate of manufacture, as compared with Great Britain, Germany has been handicapped by the war; from which we conclude that her total stocks of paper for extraordinary purposes, such as that of textile fabrication, have been far from superabundant. Acceding, however, that the fibers and substances commonly used in papermaking were to be had, after having done service in their initial—paper—stage of manufacture, for spun and woven goods, the results attainable, as contrasted with the goods derivable from wool, or remade wool, could only be eminently unsatisfactory; and their construction, as substitutes for woolsens on a large scale, seem to accentuate the dilemma in which the German experts and industrialists are fixed.

The utilization of the filament procurable from a species of nettle plant (e. g., rhea fiber in the preparation and use of which Germany had acquired some notable commercial success) is likely to have been improved and extended. If rhea or China grass is implied, the fiber possesses fineness, strength, and luster, and is suitable for a wide assortment of textures. When spun into coarse counts, it resembles woolen more closely than other plant fibers. Still, it must be remembered that to enlarge the output of this branch of the Saxon textile industry, machinery would be required on a much larger scale than had been provided, and it is difficult to conceive how this could have been constructed during the war regime, with the majority of the engineering establishments concentrating their energies on munitions and armaments. We recognize, however, in this material a valuable natural fiber which may be grown in Germany, for it has been successfully cultivated in the south of France and Algeria, and also in the Cape Colony. Its favorable cultivation would be secured by the co-operation of the agricultural and technical expert. Once obtainable in considerable bulk, it is apparent that new methods of manufacture, particularly such as are allied with those employed in the treatment of cotton and wool, would be formulated, using the machinery plant,

suitably modified and adjusted, common to these industries. Our opinion is that this product may afford some promise, under the conditions described, as substitute, for the time being, for the standard materials which the Germans are unable to secure.

There are, moreover, other resources in material products which we may reasonably assume German genius and industrialism to be penetrating, such as the production of coarse cloth from grasses and straw, and tapa fabrics from bark. The latter are obtainable by beating the bark, attenuating and levelling it, and cementing layer to layer in the formation of clothing of a prescribed character. In the ethnographical museums at Berlin and Vienna, there are numerous specimens of Polynesian costumes made of tapa,

suggesting the utility of bark, when bulk supplies are obtainable, for clothing purposes, and the economic idea is possibly being worked out.

Yet, however the subject is viewed, there is unspeakable evidence of Germany being at bay in textiles—one of the essential commodities to a nation at war. Armies have suffered disaster and defeat from being ill-clad when they have possessed adequate equipment in the form of fighting weapons and machinery. There is valid reason to anticipate that the shortage of clothing materials, which has reached the chronic stage in the countries of the central powers, will accelerate the dawn of victory for the allies.—The Textile Recorder.

The telephone operator in Egypt is required to speak five languages.

That Would Do It.

"Bridget's had breakfast late every morning this week. Can't you do something to get her up on time?" asked Mr. Collins.

"She has an alarm clock," answered the wife.

"That doesn't always go off," said the husband. "Why not lend her the baby!"

She Was Conserving.

"Have you not left off your corsets?" asked a husband of his very stout wife, who seemed suddenly stouter than ever.

"Yes, my dear," triumphantly replied his wife. "I have. I am helping to conserve steel for the battle-ships."

THE "UTSMAN" QUILL CLEANING MACHINE

Time SAVED is worth more than Money now.

Speed up Production; Save Labor and Quills;

Make the best of the Labor Shortage;

Automatic Machinery will help you do it!

Now think it over and write us.

CATALOG ON REQUEST

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FRED H. WHITE, Sole Selling Agent for United States and Canada

JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow
Ground Card Clothing

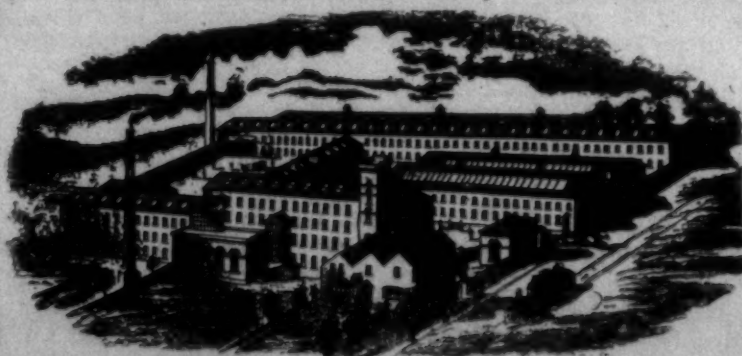
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

Tompkins Building
P. O. Box 88
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

4 1/2 Peters Street
P. O. Box 793
ATLANTA, GA.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
Other countries in Postal Union.....	3.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1918

The Big Special Edition.

Our entire organization has been working night and day upon our 1918 Health and Happiness Number, which is due to be issued on December 19th, and will continue to require night and day work for we must get it printed on time.

Our edition of last year was the largest thing of its kind ever issued and yet this year's number will be more than twice as large. It is being printed on the highest grade coated paper and all the cuts are of fine screen copper.

It is a gigantic task to get together the photographs and reading matter for three hundred cotton mills, but we now have the edition well in hand and expect to complete the printing on time.

We began work on this number in July and there has not been a day passed that we have not devoted a part of the time to getting together the necessary material.

The space occupied by the mills varies from one-half page for small mills to six pages for some of the larger ones.

The copper plates used in printing this edition will, alone, cost approximately \$2,500, for every page is profusely illustrated with views of cotton mills, schools, community houses, mill employees, etc.

We are endeavoring to refute with actual photographs the studied campaign of misrepresentation of Southern cotton mill conditions which has been carried on for years by the National Child Labor Committee and other agencies.

The people of the North and West have been taught to believe that the cotton mill people of the South live and work under horrible conditions. A prominent and highly educated gentleman from New York once asked us if it were true that little children actually fell down and died while working at the machines in our mills.

He had been told that the lungs of the children became so filled with lint that they had hemorrhages while at the machines and died on the floor. The worst part of it was that he believed it.

Ninety per cent of the people of the North and West, who think about the matter at all, believe that children of six and seven years of age work like slaves for twelve hours per day in Southern cotton mills. They believe such things because they have been told them and because the mill people of the South have never taken the trouble to deny them through effective publicity.

Our 1918 Health and Happiness Number will carry to many of the intelligent women of other sections

of the country a story of real conditions in our mills and will back up that story with actual photographs.

After our 1917 Health and Happiness Number had been issued and distributed we received hundreds of letters from women in every section of the country, and the following are extracts from a few of them.

"It has certainly given me a different idea of conditions in the cotton mills of the South and I now see no occasion for alarm for women and children from that industry."

"Your Health and Happiness Number showing conditions existing in the cotton mills of the Southern States has been a revelation to me; and I consider it of such educational value that it is to have a place in our club library, that all the four hundred and fifty women belonging to the California Club may see and read the wonderful improved methods of running cotton mills at the present time."

"It was very surprising to me and put me in touch more with this industry of the Southland."

"The splendid manner in which you have shown the really wonderful conditions of your factory life, to us Northerners never having had the privilege of visiting any of these great industries of the South it is a real eye-opener."

"This copy has convinced me that much that is unfair has been published especially by story writers and others seeking sensational subjects for the press."

"It is an unusual publication, and it is intensely interesting to me to read the real conditions in Southern cotton mills of which my knowledge was exceedingly lacking. The many splendid descriptions of cotton mill management you have given show that the employer has at heart the interest and welfare of the employees."

"I must confess I was so surprised at your welfare work among your women. This is very fine, for this is the kind of work all good manufacturing companies should want to do for the good of their people."

"I am impressed with the sanity of surroundings and conditions under which our 'textiles' are produced."

"We are pleased with the Bulletin and take pride in feeling that these lines of endeavor and industry are found as they are in 'our own United States'."

"It is a wonderful edition and I certainly am glad to read so many good things and see all these pictures of the Southern cotton mills."

"In looking over the Southern Textile Bulletin I have received a great education and with it a genuine surprise."

"I thought at first I would glance over a few pages, but I soon became so interested that nothing but the whole would satisfy me."

"I see no indication of poverty, distress, or even overwork in the beautiful pictures shown in this number of the Bulletin."

Each of these extracts came from a letter from a different woman. Some were from California, some from New Hampshire, others from Michigan; in fact, from every section of the country except the South, for it was not necessary to send it to Southern women.

It was publicity worth while because it proved its statements with photographs of actual conditions and it was the kind of publicity that should have been sent out ten years ago.

The work that was accomplished by our 1917 Health and Happiness Number will be carried further by the 1918 number which will be larger and even more beautiful.

Subscribers Will Get Big Edition.

After the big 1918 Health and Happiness Number is issued there will be hundreds who will want to date their subscriptions back in order to get same, but we will have to disappoint many of them.

Every man who is a paid subscriber on December 15th will receive the big edition without extra charge. Those who want it, which means everyone who sees it, should make sure that their subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin is paid and their name on our list by December 15th.

N. L. Willet Seed Company.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 25, 1918.

Mr. David Clarke,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

You published something recently as regards sprinkling Germicide through humidifiers and mopping up floors with carbolic acid in cotton mills which had seemingly reduced influenza. In all the lists of literature on this subject this is really the only ray of daylight as regards help in this matter. I think it would pay to circularize trade and find whether really we have not in this proposition real help. Influenza seems to be returning in Pennsylvania. Our mortality here is growing larger. In Europe there is a second wave and the mortality in this is greater than in the first wave. Nobody can say as to how and when this scourge will be lifted.

Yours truly,
N. L. Willet.

Red Springs Cotton Mill Company,

Red Springs, N. C.

I. S. McManus.....Superintendent
H. T. Davis.....Carder
H. S. Davis.....Spinner
G. F. Fields.....Master Mechanic

Personal News

M. T. Grimes has resigned as superintendent of the Tallassee (Ala.) Mills.

J. E. Harris has accepted the position of superintendent of the Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala.

W. M. Hardy is now superintendent of the Gate City Cotton Mills, College Park, Ga.

H. A. Newton has been made assistant superintendent of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

E. L. Jackson has become superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

C. J. Reade is now superintendent of the Okeh Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.

W. J. Boyett has accepted the position of superintendent of the Bell Hosiery Mills, Suffolk, Va.

C. E. Stratford has resigned as superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Will Still, from Thompson, Ga., is now carder at the mills of L. H. Gilmer Company, Millen, Ga.

Jas. R. Harper has succeeded Geo. P. Gardner as president of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, Alabama City, Ala.

R. M. Harris has accepted the position of superintendent of the Hampton Cotton Mills, Hampton, Ga.

C. W. Bolick has been promoted from head loom fixer to second hand in night weaving at Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills Company at Draper, N. C.

A. B. Saunders has resigned as superintendent of the Eureka and Springstein Mills at Chester, S. C., and accepted a position at New Orleans, La.

C. E. Stratford has resigned as superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

John Ward is now superintendent of the Pelham Mills, Pelham, Ga.

H. E. Kelly has accepted the position of superintendent of the Norfolk Knitting Mills.

C. O. Hunsinger, from Chester, S. C., has succeeded W. D. Ballard, resigned as overseer of weaving and slashing at the Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. B. Knight of Calhoun, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

G. C. Tart has been promoted from position of loom fixer to that of second hand at Kershaw (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Arthur Taylor of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of spinning and twisting overseer at Modena Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. W. Reynolds, formerly overseer of spinning at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C., is now employed with the construction forces at Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. Cleary has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bladenboro, N. C., to accept a similar position at Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, No. 1, Fort Mill, S. C.

C. D. Scott, master mechanic at the LaGrange (Ga.) Mills, paid us a visit this week while on his way to Winnsboro, S. C., to remove an engine from the Winnsboro Mills.

H. B. Massey of Paola Manufacturing Company, Statesville, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at Gastonia Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

J. B. Knight has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Echota Cotton Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to become superintendent of the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C.

Superintendent Walter E. Stafford has direct charge of the operation of the three mills and is a cotton manufacturer of long experience, part of which was with big mills in South Carolina. Mr. Stafford takes a great deal of interest in developing a high-class of employees and is fortunate in having a splendid class of operatives. He has made many improvements in the operation of the mill since he took charge.

Wm. Lee Undergoes Operation.

Wm. Lee, the well-known machinery salesman, associated with J. H. Mayes, is confined to the Charlotte Sanatorium, where he underwent a very serious operation. His many friends will be glad to know that the operation was successful and that he is doing well.

ALBANY GREASE

has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.

708-10 Washington St., New York



J. A. Baugh, Jr., Loses Three Children.

J. A. Baugh, Jr., agent of LaGrange Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has lost three children from influenza within three weeks.

The heartfelt sympathy of the entire industry will go out to Mr. Baugh and his wife in this unusual and deep affliction.

Visits Philadelphia Markets.

Philadelphia.—J. W. Black, vice president and general manager of the Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C., has returned home after spending a week in this market with P. F. Gilley, the selling agent, studying conditions. The product of the Caswell Mills is high grade hosiery yarns, 18s to 26s.

Says Business is Booming.

Gastonia.—Col. C. B. Armstrong returned Wednesday from a business trip to Philadelphia. He has gone back North on business again, having left Friday. "Business is booming in Philadelphia," said Col.

Armstrong, "and business men in every line are looking forward to a great era of prosperity. The city of Philadelphia has just floated a \$7,000,000 bond issue which sold for 102 and a fraction. This money is to be used largely for paving and other municipal construction work. Every man I talked to was optimistic and I believe this condition prevails generally over the country."

Charlotte, N. C.—The Highland Park Mills has been granted a building permit for the erection of new mill tenement houses at Highland Park Mill No. 3 in North Charlotte. The total cost of the new houses will be \$10,000, each dwelling costing \$2,000. These houses will have modern improvements.

Beats the Hen.

Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."

"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen."

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver

to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each

(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____



W. S. S. COST DURING 1918					
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.18	Oct.	\$4.21
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19	Nov.	4.22
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20	Dec.	4.23
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923					

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

1203 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:
59th St. and 11th Avenue, New York City

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rome, Ga.—Rome Hosiery Mills plan to install additional new equipment.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Josephine Knitting Mill will soon be ready for dyeing its output.

Alexander City, Ala.—Roberta Mills have increased capitalization from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Vivian Cotton Mills declared and paid out last week a dividend of 30 per cent.

Alexander City, Ala.—Russell Manufacturing Company has increased capitalization from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Anderson, S. C.—Reported that Anderson Hosiery Mills will increase capital stock from \$25,000 to \$35,000.

Lancaster, S. C.—Max G. Brittain and associates plan to build a knitting mill for the production of hosiery and underwear.

Lancaster, S. C.—Max G. Brittain and associates plan to build a knitting mill for the production of hosiery and underwear.

J. F. Humphrey has resigned his position as loom fixer at Summer-ville (Ga.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at Brenham, Tex.

Alexander City, Ala.—The Bettie Francis Cotton Mills have increased their capital from \$100,000 to \$500,000, to provide for proposed expansion.

Summerville, Ga.—The Summer-ville Cotton Mills have completed their electric light plant. The village streets are lighted and in a short while all houses will be equipped with electric lights.

Kinston, N. C.—The Pauline Mills, table covers and napkins, are now putting in operation the new machinery which will exactly double the output. There are 70 new looms and 2,376 spindles installed.

Atlanta, Ga.—Egan Cotton Mills incorporated with \$60,000 minimum and \$1,000,000 authorized capital stock by H. H. Tift, Sr., and H. H. Tift, Jr., of Tifton, Ga., and Baynard Willingham and W. B. Willingham, Atlanta.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—The Standard Knitting Company, manufacturer of hosiery, which started up last February with 41 knitting machines and 1 sewing machine, is anxious to purchase a winder. D. Van Horn, the president, is in charge of the purchase of supplies.

Cornelius, N. C.—The Cornelius Cotton Mill, which last June erected an addition and increased its equipment to 7,580 spindles and 224 looms,

advises that it contemplates adding more new machinery in the near future. The mills produce colored cotton goods, gingham and chambrays.

Griffin, Ga.—Clyde L. King, president of the Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga., and Henry Murphy of James F. White & Co., have purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the mills from banks that had been holding it. James F. White & Company have been the selling agents for the mills for some years past and the mills have been very successful in improving and marketing their products of plain and fancy cotton towels.

Lithonia, Ga.—A new cotton mill is to be organized here. At a recent meeting held to discuss plans to secure a cotton mill for the town A. H. Flake was appointed temporary chairman and E. P. White temporary secretary of a committee to confer with textile men in regard to building a mill. It is understood the committee wishes information as to plans, cost and type of mill best suited to their section.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lynchburg Cotton Mill Company is completing the erection of the large new addition to its plant, estimated to cost about \$300,000, and it is planned to inaugurate operations at an early

date. When plans were first announced last June it was stated that 10,400 spindles and 160 looms would be added upon completion of their new building.

Baltimore, Md.—The addition to be erected for the Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc., is to be used to house a heating plant which will furnish steam-heat for what is known as the Mt. Vernon No. 1 and Mr. Vernon No. 3 mills. It will contain only three 225-hp. B. & W. boilers and the necessary pumping and boiler room equipment, all of which has already been contracted for. The building is to be 40 x 100 feet.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Savona Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, will erect at once a modern village for the employees on the company's land near the plant west of the city. The cottages will be supplied with deep well water piped to each kitchen and bath room. Superintendent John L. Davidson says the plans call for very attractive homes. R. R. Rankin of Mt. Holly has the building contract.

Moorhead, Miss.—The Hapahka Cotton Mills Company is the new name under which the Mississippi Cotton Mills are being operated at present. The company in its reorganized form has D. R. Harriman for president, agent and manager. The equipment has been cut in half, and there are now only 5,000 spindles and 150 looms, operated by steam power. The product is sold through Haines, Morehouse & Woodford, of New York.

Kinston, N. C.—Work this week began on a new knitting mill at Kinston, located at Bright and Davie streets, which will be operated with negro labor. The new plant will be known as Orion Mill No. 3. This company already operates two knitting mills at Kinston, one at Beaufort, N. C., and one at Petersburg, Va. At all the present mills all white labor is employed, and the new venture is making the experiment with negro operatives largely because of the shortage of desirable white labor.

Tarboro, N. C.—The Tarboro Knitting Company, which completed its mill and started operations the first of August, is now in the market for bleaching materials, hosiery box labels, hosiery stamps, hydro extractors and knitting needles. The mill, of which A. McDowell, of Scotland Neck, N. C., is president, and C. W. Jeffreys, treasurer and buyer, manufactures children's 320-needle hosiery and uses 12s, 18s and 20s combed and 50s carded yarns. Steam is used to operate the machinery. The product is sold direct.

Taylorsville, N. C.—Delays have occurred in the working out of the plans of the Miller Manufacturing Company and the new equipment

E. S. DRAPER

Landscape Architect and City Planner

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages

United Chemical Products Corporation



Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

ANILINE COLORS

Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

SUMAC EXTRACT

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

CHEMICALS

Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representatives:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

LAMINAR Roving Cans

are built to perform a service as extended as that of the most powerful or costly machine in the mill.

"Laminars" are made of VUL-COT Fibre—one of the hardest and toughest of all manufactured materials. They are light, flexible and smooth.

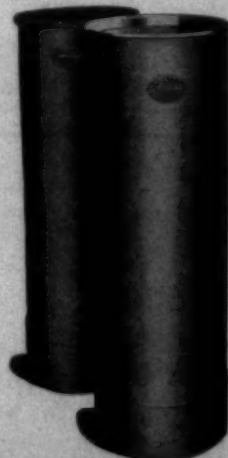
The cans are made in a number of styles, both seamless and riveted, and with variety as to size, finish and weight of fibre.

Write for Bulletin, sample of material and prices.

American Vulcanized Fibre Co.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



planned for last spring has not yet been installed. It is now thought that by early spring 1919 the new machinery will have arrived and been placed. The company took over the old Alspaugh Cotton Mills in June, 1917, and erected a new mill to house that company's equipment of 2,000 spindles. J. Aiden Miller, Jr., is president, and J. H. Miller is treasurer and buyer of all supplies.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Vivian Cotton Mills have begun production in their additional mill, heretofore reported. Six thousand pounds of yarn is the daily output and 50 operatives are employed. The addition includes a two-story 65x50 foot standard brick building costing \$6,000, and 2,000 spindles with accompanying machinery, the cost of these being \$50,000. The company advises that it would be interested in receiving information regarding braiding machinery, drinking fountains, and paper tubes and cones. T. C. Summer, treasurer of the mill, is in charge of the buying of supplies. There were formerly only 3,200 spindles installed.

Mobile, Ala.—The Mobile Cotton Mill has been purchased by the Meritas Mills and will be operated from the executive offices of the Meritas Mills, 320 Broadway, New York. The acquisition of this property, which is a yarn mill, is to assist in furnishing yarn to the plant of Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., as recently changes in the construction of fabrics have necessitated a greater yarn consumption than the carding and spinning capacity of the Columbus plant can take care of. The former assistant superintendent of Meritas Mills, A. Cryer, has been made superintendent of the Mobile Cotton Mill. The newly appointed board of directors consist of Alvin Hunsicker, president; H. M. Garlick, vice-president.

Gastonia, N. C.—For some weeks the plans for the Loray community building and the new Loray boarding house have been in the hands of the contractors. Now work has commenced in earnest on the community building. This building is to take the place of the old school building and will occupy a hand-

**CONSERVE POWER
INCREASE PRODUCTION**
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting
Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent
Chains in the World
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance
Without Obligation

Have You Spanish Influenza

in your Mill Village?

A Large Proportion is due to
Your Drinking System

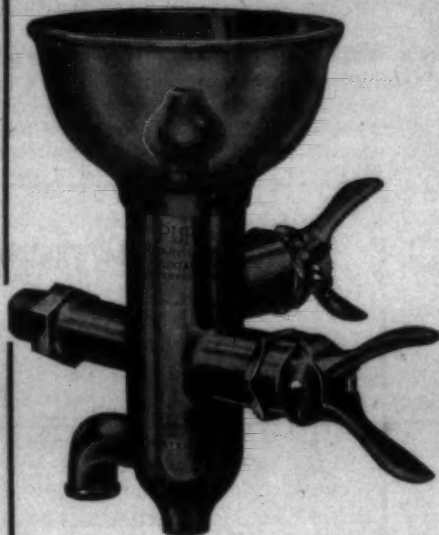
Why not play safe
and install

PURO FOUNTAINS

Puro Prevents
Spread of Disease

We have facts about the
contamination from un-
sanitary drinking foun-
tains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most
sanitary—lips cannot touch the
buble.



Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.

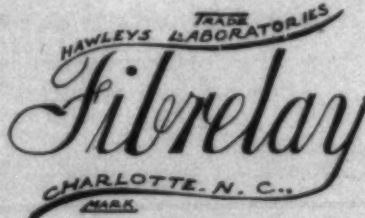
Haydenville, Mass.

E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles.

Especially recommended where
warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Important Reasons Why YOU Cannot Afford To Be Without "Amalie" Textiline Sizing

- 1—Being in powder form, it is void of any moisture.
- 2—It makes starch fully soluble, resulting in a thorough penetration.
- 3—Decreases from 5 to 10% of the amount of starch ordinarily required.
- 4—Eliminates breakage on the Looms.
- 5—Possessing excellent softening qualities, it makes the warp smoother and more pliable.

**RESULTS:—AN INCREASED OUTPUT AND A MATERIALLY
IMPROVED FINISHED PRODUCT.**
Barrel Cheerfully Sent on Approval.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

TEXTILE DEPARTMENT

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Branches

Boston—Philadelphia—Baltimore—Los Angeles

Southwestern Distributors

Sonneborn Bros.,

Dallas—San Antonio—Tulsa

"LEATHEROID"



"Leatheroid" Mill Box No. 3

This is a standard box for mills,
strong and well constructed, with
steel over wood top rim, hard wood
shoes with special steel protecting
corner angles. Equipped with
Caster, \$1.00 extra.

Sold by Southern Mill Supply
Houses.

ROGERS FIBRE CO.
Leatheroid Sales Division

**1024 Filbert Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

some square in the very heart of
the village. One half of the base-
ment will contain the boiler and hot
water tanks while the other will be
equipped with 12 up-to-date shower
baths. Above there will be two of-
fices, a large assembly hall or com-
bination room, a domestic arts room,
a kindergarten, and a day nursery.
The south and east fronts will be
adorned with large porches connect-
ed by a sun porch.

The new boarding house is to be
a large double front, 20-room struc-
ture and is to be located on the va-
cant lot opposite the mill office.
This building is to be thoroughly
modern in every respect, well equip-
ped with steam, lights, and baths.
With the addition of these two
handsome buildings the appearance
of the village will be greatly im-
proved.

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of

Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles. Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the
room from outside)
Our ATOMIZER or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to sys-
tems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL
EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Grendel Mills Pass Into Abney's Control.

Greenwood, S. C.—J. P. Abney, president of Ninety-Six Cotton Mills and cashier of the Bank of Greenwood, will acquire control of the Grendel Mill properties, Mills Nos. 1 and 2, located here, and two of the largest mills in this section, on January 1 next. A statement to this effect was issued by F. Barron Grier, attorney, representing both Mr. Abney and President A. F. McKissick, who has made a proposition to Mr. Abney which awaits approval at the special stockholders' meeting to be held in January. It will mean that Mr. Abney will assume control of the properties on January 2. Mr. McKissick will remain on the board of directors and will act as vice-president.

If any stockholder desires to sell his stock he will receive for it the same amount Mr. McKissick is to receive for the stock he is selling Mr. Abney. This price is approximately \$370 per share. The transaction is the largest in a financial way yet put through in Greenwood, involving in all the whole reorganization of about \$1,500,000. The capital stock of Grendel Mills is \$600,000 and \$750,000 preferred stock will be issued. The board of directors of the Grendel Mills met here and adopted a formal resolution to submit to the stockholders.

In the 17 years in which Mr. McKissick has managed the property the mills have paid to shareholders \$148 for each share in dividends and this with the amount offered to those who wish to sell means that every shareholder who had \$100 in the mills when Mr. McKissick took charge will receive, if he sells, \$580 for his investment when the sale is made.

Mr. McKissick has no announcement to make as to his plans, but it is expected that he will continue to make his home here.

Mr. Abney is one of the leading financiers of the community. He acquired control of the Ninety-Six Mills on January 1 last from Mr. McKissick and has been cashier of the Bank of Greenwood for several years. The bank has resources of over \$2,000,000. He is a young man, about 32 years old, and possesses ability and energy.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

Men spend a lot of money for things they don't want.

Prosperity Ahead of Us.

The Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette last week stated that the coming of peace marks the beginning of an era of business prosperity for manufacturers of Gastonia. Confidence in the future was reflected as follows:

"Gastonia's principal industry is textile manufacturing. It is an open secret that the textile mills have prospered for the past several years. Despite the high price of cotton and the cancellation of government contracts these manufacturers are looking for all the business they can take care of during the coming twelve months. Europe's stock of cotton goods, they say, is enormously depleted; in fact, is almost non-existent. The millions of people in the belligerent and neutral countries must be clothed. Their cotton mills were dismantled and transformed into munition factories of various kinds and their machinery used largely for other purposes. To rebuild many of these destroyed mills and to re-equip the others will require much time and capital. In the meantime Europe must come to America for the larger part of her manufactured cotton goods. This spells prosperity for the textile manufacturers.

"Contractors and building supply men are equally as confident that the coming year will witness a large amount of building, especially of residences. For a year building has been almost at a standstill here for the lack of workmen and the inability to obtain materials. Most of the carpenters and laborers have been in the camp towns, munition plants or shipyards. Already they are beginning to drift back home. Every one who comes home finds a job waiting for him. Such a thing as a vacant house is such a curiosity here that most any native would pay an admission fee to see what one looks like. There are many people who want to come to Gastonia but cannot because they cannot find a place to live.

"During the past year there has been built one cotton mill, the Myrtle, which is about ready to begin operations. Two new churches are under construction and two or three modern church buildings are in prospect for suburbs. A modern high school building, talked of for the past three or four years, is a possibility for the coming year. In this line there seems to be every

likelihood that building operations will be extensive enough to employ all available labor."

All Restrictions Removed.

The official removal of all building restrictions of every character, imposed because of war conditions, is most gratifying. It is of vital importance to a great industry, and

will result in practically unprecedented activity where there has been almost none.

For many months war necessities have kept the building industry at a standstill, except of course construction needed by the government at army camps and elsewhere. Builders and manufacturers of and dealers in building materials have been about out of business except as

American Brilliant Sulphur Blue and other colors

Manufactured at our works—
are distinguished by purity
and uniformity

Dicks, David Co.

INCORPORATED

Manufacturers High Grade
Aniline Dyestuffs

299 Broadway New York

SOUTHERN OFFICE

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa."

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

they have supplied needs of the government.

But all is changed now. Building can proceed without let or hindrance.

The ending of the war and the cessation of work upon great government construction undertakings can but make a vast difference in the supply of labor for building operations. It is not a matter of weeks but of days now when a great amount of labor will be available for building operations.

As to the prices of building materials, there seems to be a general conclusion that, while there will be re-adjustments, no appreciable reduction in these prices may be expected soon, if in the next few years. Not only will there be certainly a great demand for building materials in this country, but the demand from Europe may become a factor in preventing any substantial reduction. This much is sure: As long as the prices of other commodities in this country remain higher than in normal times the prices of building materials will not be reduced.

Not only have building restrictions been removed by Washington officials, but it is declared by one of them that until normal conditions prevail "great obligations rest not only with the people, but with national, state and municipal governments to go ahead with improvements, even at sacrifices in order to make the adjustments as gradual as possible. With this end in view it would be of great assistance if public work of all kinds that can be done should be undertaken with the last possible delay."—Industrial Index.

Couldn't Afford It.

A father noticed that his rather obstreperous young son had the quality of thriftiness, and resolved to appeal to it.

"Sonny," said he, "I'm going to give you a nickel every day you're a good boy, on condition that every day you are naughty you are to give me a nickel. Is it a go?"

"I'd like to do it, dad," answered the kid. "But I can't afford it. I've only got \$1.26 in my bank."

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1918.

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic

..... Dyer

Boiling Out, Dyeing, Fulling and Washing in One Continuous Operation

COMBINING these operations in our Hustler Continuous Process Machine, saves time, labor and materials, and consequently reduces cost.

Our multiple compartment Machine offers textile manufacturers an opportunity of producing quality goods at a greatly reduced cost. Let us figure on your proposition.

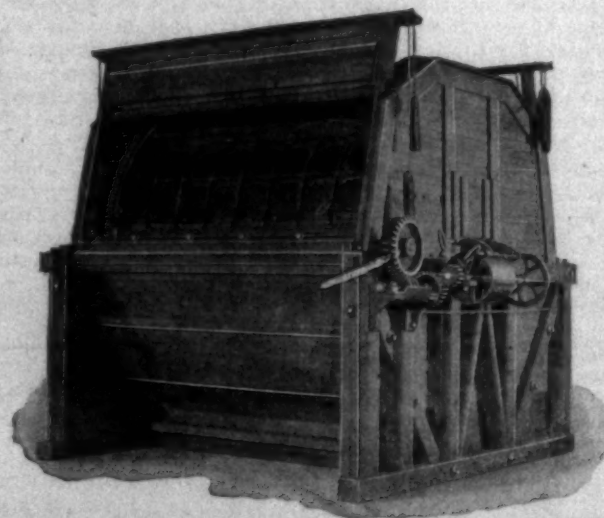
Details and estimates gladly furnished

SALEM IRON WORKS

135 Liberty Street

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

DYEING MACHINES



Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

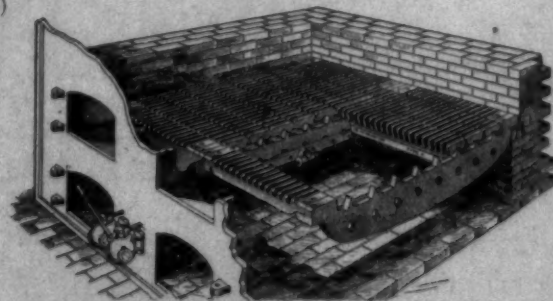
McNAUGHTON NEW STYLE GRATES

(PATENTED SECTIONAL SHAKING)

THEY SAVE COAL

Manufactured by the concern having the largest and best equipped exclusive grate bar plant in America, built up by its method of giving results.

McNAUGHTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, MARYVILLE, TENN.



THE GRATE THAT DOES NOT BURN

SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. Witherspoon Resigns Position With National Gum & Mica Co.

Geo. Witherspoon has resigned his position as salesman with the Southern office of the National Gum & Mica Company, and is temporarily at his home at Mt. Olive, N. C.

It is understood that Mr. Witherspoon will either purchase an interest in an existing sizing and chemical company or will build a plant for the manufacture of a special compound.

There are few men in the South who have had as much experience in the sizing and chemical business and he has for a long while anticipated engaging in business on his own account.

sang in the open air, in cafes, railroad stations, hotel lobbies and everywhere. The whole town, the biggest town in the world, turned itself loose in a riot of joy. And the most remarkable thing about the celebration to me was the fact that in all the vast throng of humanity I did not see more than a dozen intoxicated men. Ten or fifteen years ago such a crowd would have been a mob and it would not have been safe for women and children to be outside of their homes. Truly, it was a celebration the like of which even New York, the center of big things, has never before seen.—Gastonia (N. C.) Gazette.

Ernest Bagwell Killed.

J. H. Bagwell, formerly superintendent of the Hamilton Carhartt Mills, but now supervising cloth inspector for the Government, has been advised that his brother, Ernest M. Bagwell of the Rainbow Division was killed in France in October. Another brother, Frank M. Bagwell is in the aviation branch of the navy.

Saw Big New York Parade.

"I was in New York city," said J. H. Separk, big local cotton manufacturer, upon his return, "and witnessed the peace celebration. It was the biggest thing I ever saw. There were probably a million people celebrating and the parade was so immense that it required 15 hours for it to pass a given point. There were 300 bands in the parade and some of them were the best-known bands in the world. Everywhere one went he could hear people sing; and they were noted singers, too—the world's best. They

Enormous Stores of Clothing Are Left in U. S. Possession.

Washington.—Demobilization of the military forces will leave in possession of the Government enormous stores of clothing. The amount of clothing and equipage on hand for the use of the army on November 1, ten days before hostilities ceased, is shown in a report made public by Brigadier General Robert E. Wood, acting quartermaster general.

Included in the list of articles of clothing on hand and not in possession of the troops on November 1 were in round numbers 5,000,000 cotton coats, 6,000,000 woolen coats, 4,000,000 overcoats, 9,000,000 flannel shirts, 45,000,000 pairs of winter and summer drawers, 44,000,000 pairs of winter and summer undershirts, 11,000,000 pairs of shoes of all types, 46,000,000 pairs of stockings and 5,000,000 blankets.

Some will be retained for the regular establishment, officers said, and the remainder doubtless can be salvaged.

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth COTTON OR WOOL

Made in America by

Consolidated Color and Chemical Co., NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

Selling Agents

122 Hudson Street

New York City

AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, Inc.

80 Fifth Avenue, New York

Factories: Harrison, New Jersey

Nyack, New York

Olive Drab Combinations

DIRECT	SULPHUR
Amanil Fast Yellow FF	Sulphur Yellow R
Amanil Brown RC	Sulphur Yellow Brown GG
Amanil Fast Grey BR	Sulphur Green 3 B
Amanil Geranine BB	Sulphur Balck RN
NAVY BLUE	Alizarine Navy Blue G
	Alizarine Navy Blue R

ACID	CHROME
Amacid Fast Yellow R	Alizarine Yellow 3G
Amacid Fast Brown G	Alizarine Brown G
Amacid Cloth Red B	Amacid Chrome Red BB
Amacid Blue Black BN	Alizarine Blue Black BB

ANTHRAQUINONE VAT—Amanil Vat Olive G

New England Office; 87 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Southern Office; Danville, Virginia

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted, Combination Boss Spinner and Winder.

One familiar with Howard & Bullough spinning, Foster cone winders, on high grade hosiery yarns, 10s to 20s. Give age, experience and wages expected. Address "High Grade," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted, First Class Card Grinder

For 62 Howard & Bullough cards. Prefer man who has had experience on pickers and drawing. Good wages to the right man. Give experience, age, wages expected and how soon could come. Address "First Class," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Overseer weaving for one of the best located mills in the Piedmont section of North Carolina. Job now paying around \$50.00 per week. In answering give full particulars regarding past experience as overseer, etc. Address Piedmont, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

68 Fales & Jenks up-to-date spinning frames now running in a north Alabama mill that has never run at night, and are only changed to go on different yarns. Frames are 3-inch gauze; each has 208 spindles, 2-inch rings, 7-inch traverse, and have double creels. These frames are offered at extremely low price if removed at once.

Also have 100,000 Rock Maple 3x7 inrh warp bobbins for number 4 Draper spindle.

50,000 Boynton Patent metal head spools, good as new, 4x6 inch, very cheap if sold at once.

Address Guarantee Mill Supply Co., 407 Cantland St., Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale.

Three 8x4 Providence Roving Frames, 120 spindles each. Machines in good condition and now running, but will be replaced in January with frames for finer work. Delivery can be made in January and frames will be sold cheap. Address Roving Frames, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

7 Draper Twisters, 200 spindles each, 1 1/4-in. rings inserted in brass rails, creels for 2-ply yarns. Also 5,000 spools, 4x5. All the above in first class condition. These machines are taken out on account of changing mill over to coarse yarns. Thos. W. Harvey, Resident Manager, L. H. Gilmer Co., Millen, Ga.

For Sale.

1 10"x12" High Sped Automatic Center Crank Balanced Valve Engine.

2 Fly Wheels 10"x64", 35 h. p.

1 G. E. Generator. D. C. 110 volts, 22 k. w.

1 24"x48" Geo. Corliss Engine, 450 h. p.

Fly Wheel 22", 17 grooves for 1 1/4" rope.

Jack Shaft has two cranks. One for low pressure side.

Montala Manufacturing Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Thirty thousand women and girls of Austria have been driven by hunger to join the labor battalions working near the Austrian front.

Tailors in some sections of the country are making a specialty of turning men's suits inside out, as a war economy measure.

PATENTS

Trade Marks and Copyrights

Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

Letter of National Council Relative to Cancellation of Cotton Goods Contracts

(Continued from page 4.)

large stock of goods, in the hands of the Government, being sold. We believe that the discussion with men having experience with such goods will be of benefit to the Government and to the industry.

6. The Committee recommended that the manner of filing claims for losses on the undelivered portion be promptly announced, and that the whole matter of adjustment with the Government on these contracts may be settled promptly, that the trade may become settled, and that the matter not be permitted to drag along to the disadvantage of the Government and of the industry.

7. The Committee recommends that the War Department does not penalize in any way contractors delinquent not over 45 days for proper reasons, such delinquencies being very largely caused by the recent

epidemic of sickness, by lack of power, and by the shortage of labor due to the draft.

8. An extra copy of this letter is attached hereto, to be forwarded to the War Department if your Board concurs in the recommendations submitted herein.

Yours truly,

Executive Committee, War Service Committee, National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers (J. E. Rousmaniere).

LOMBARD

Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply House

AUGUSTA " GEORGIA

Capacity, 300 Hands

Hundred Thousand Feet Floor Space Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill, Machinery Supplies and Repairs and Castings, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Wood, Coal and Sawdust Grate Bars, Pumps, Pipe, Valves and Fittings, Injectors, Belting, Packing Hose, etc. Cast every day. One hundred machines and good men ready to do your work quick.

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

Manufacturers

Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclotie Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing
Finishing
and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

MACHINERY SPECIALTIES

LINKING WARPERS
BALLING ATTACHMENTS
WARPERS SUPPLIES

BALLING WARPERS
BEAMING WARPERS
BEAMERS

WARP DYEING MACHINES

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

WANTED: Position as Superintendent

of first class yarn mill, by man who thoroughly understands making the different kinds of yarn and whose years of experience and ability enable him to get quality and quantity at reasonable cost. Best of reference and can come in 10 days.

Address "Supt" care Southern Textile Bulletin

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cloth markets seem to be easing and there is a little more business passing but in small lots. The termination of government contracts for cotton goods is coming about more quickly than the restoration of confidence in values among civilian customers of mills, it appeared, this week. This is causing anxiety in the trade as to the course of business in the next two or three months.

The suggestion is made in the trade that if all adjustments and losses resulting from the termination of Government contracts are brought about before December 31, the Government will share in the losses through the operation of the revenue tax bill. If the readjustments are allowed to drag along, any losses cannot be shown before the end of another calendar year which will be a tax year ending in December, 1919. Some manufacturers, foreseeing this situation, are accepting the Government's invitations to cease shipments and call everything off, save the salvaging that must be done in any mill where goods not suitable for commercial channels are being made.

There are some merchants who are asking their mills to resume the production of their standard goods as fast as orders for the Government can be terminated. They cannot give the mills much encouragement as to the prices goods may fetch but there is a steadily growing feeling that their first impressions of a market being found at some price are correct. Uneasiness is becoming more general as to the volume of new business than can come back before early spring and much is going to rest upon the progress that can be made in the trade in adjusting its own affairs independent of attendance on the unraveling of red tape at Washington.

Sales of spot 38½ inch 64x60s are reported at 13½¢ from a mill, and it is possible to buy at a lower price than this for delivery next year. Second hands will sell 68x72s at 16¢. There have been more offerings of fine goods from second hands.

Heavy weight combed yarn goods are not plentiful in the markets especially in fancy weaves and mills are making ready to accept new business for delivery next year. The volume of business passing is small as a whole, and many sales are reported of 500 piece lots.

Some Southern mill men, discussing the prospects of labor, contended that they could not agree with those who have been emphasizing that wages must be lowered. With regard to their own sections, they insisted there was no such thought in the minds of the mill owners.

Fewer cancellations of civilian orders have followed the united determination of merchants and mills to fight unjust attempts to wipe out orders not yet due for delivery. It has been found necessary to accept many cancellations due to non-delivery and taken in conjunction with the necessary ending of Government work in large volume, the conditions are still more or less unsettled. Printers will hold spring prices without change and many merchants handling standard civilian goods will make no new prices at this time.

In gray goods market prices are falling and a very moderate amount of new business has been accepted on levels 20 per cent under Government maximums. Spot goods may be had 10 per cent under the maximum figures. The termination of Red Cross orders will not be brought about in a way to further disturb the markets by resales or by the sudden shutting off of all business.

Export inquiries have been increasing but it is hard to close new business with values so unsettled.

Prices are nominal, Government figures being as follows: Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 12½ cents; 64x60s, 11½ cents; 38½ inch, 64x64s, 16½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 20½ cents; denims, 2.20 Southern indigo, 37½ cents; tickings, 8 ounces, staples, 38½ cents; prints, 19½ cents; staple ginghams, 19½ cents; dress ginghams, 22 to 24 cents.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

TAPE DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

CLEAN WITH FELTON'S

FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

S. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.



Regain Kept Constant
by Carrier System of
Humidifying, Ventilating
and Cooling.

With Carrier Automatic Humidity control you are assured of constant regain which means good prices and good profit for you, and good fabrics for your customers.

Besides constant regain, proper humidity will reduce breakage of ends, will eliminate static electricity, will make fibres pliable and suitable for various operations, and will produce fabrics of greater strength and of better set.

Carrier Engineers and Carrier Experience are at your service—write for Bulletin 103 on Humidifying in Textile Mills. 90

Carrier Engineering Corporation

39 Cortlandt Street, New York

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO CHICAGO

FOR SOFTENING FINISHOL

Finishol is a scientifically prepared detergent; soluble finishing and softening oil. It is used where any softener is required, in either a rinsing or color bath and is also for boiling out raw stock. It is extensively used with excellent results upon colored stock in the Fries Dyeing Machines.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The yarn market is very quiet. There is very little inquiry for yarns and those who do want them ask for quick deliveries. Dealers say it is hard to get any one to even talk about buying for next year's deliveries, as they do not seem to have any confidence in the stability of prices. One dealer said, if you are willing to sell about 15 cents below the maximum prices, you might be able to interest buyers in future deliveries.

Yarn dealers cannot quite understand how the Government can instruct manufacturers filling war contracts to have deliveries of yarn stopped. The dealers have no contracts with the Government. They simply took contracts to supply yarn to manufacturers, and they do not propose to stop deliveries or cancel contracts unless they have assurances in writing that they will be protected from loss. If the Government cancels all its contracts for hosiery, underwear and cloth, that does not release the manufacturers from their yarn contracts, spinners say. If the Government intends to save the manufacturers from losses, it should go about the cancelling of contracts in a business-like way, they insist, and assist to readjust and stabilize conditions, instead of creating uncertainty.

In addition to manufacturers trying to sell surplus stocks, dealers are getting telegrams from Southern spinners asking them what they can do about selling yarn for prompt deliveries. In some instances, dealers are getting telegrams from spinners, whom they have not heard from during the war. One dealer said it looked as though about every spinner has something to sell, but you cannot find buyers. After visiting about 20 manufacturers, a salesman said he had an inquiry for a single bale for spot delivery. Manufacturers are getting too many cancellations of orders for finished goods, to be interested in the yarn market, as buyers, just at present. When conditions become more stable, and distributors want to buy, instead of cancelling, then manufacturers will be after yarn.

One of the numbers of carded cones that seems to be in plentiful supply is 22s. Sales of this number were made for 65, 64 and 63 cents. Sales of 30s cones were made for 69 and 71 cents. A sale of 20s cones was made for 67½ cents and 26s cones sold for 66 cents. A sale of 40s cones was made for 85 cents. A sale of 8-4 on tubes was made for 56 cents; 4-4 skeins, 61 cents; 20-2 tubes, tinged stock, 64 cents; 24-2 skeins, 73½ cents.

A Tactful Beginning.

A speaker who thought very favorably of his own tactfulness was asked to deliver an address, and started as follows:

"My friends, I shall not call you ladies and gentlemen, I know you too well."

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	175	185
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	69	75
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100
Aragon Mills, S. C.	130	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	145	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	142	150
Brandon Mills, S. C.	127	132
Brogan Mills, S. C.	135	145
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	—	150
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	136	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86
Clinton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	135	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	—
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—
Dayton Mills, N. C.	—	50
Dunsmuir Mills, S. C., common	—	59
Dunsmuir Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	76
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	105
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	50	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	60	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	255	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	130	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	180	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	130	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	250	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	99	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	135	140
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	100
Oconee Mills, com.	100	—
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	116	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	100	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	95	—
Peizer Mfg. Co., S. C.	145	150
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	100	103
Riverside Mills, com, par 12.50	12	15½
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	115	120
Saxon Mills, S. C.	150	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	—	80
Spartan Mills, S. C.	175	185
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	117	121
Toxaway Mills, par \$25.	17	20
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	310	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com	5	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	—	118
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	25	30
Victor-Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	95	97
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	88	90
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	95	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	130	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	100
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	—	20
Watts, 1st pfd.	—	85
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	35	55
Whitney Mfg. Co.	132	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	135
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	118
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	92	95
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., g't'd	90	94
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	200	—

H. Ray Paige J. A. Mandeville H. G. Welborn J. H. Schofield

Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.
1 Madison Avenue, New York City

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN MILLS

Carded—Combed Yarns

Selling Direct to Consumer

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

D. H. Mauney, Pres. Phil S. Steel, Vice Pres. Jno. J. George, 2d Vice Pres.
J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

Mauney-Steel Company
COTTON YARNS

DIRECT FROM SPINNER TO CONSUMER

237 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Eastern Office, 336 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.
Southern Office: Cherryville, N. C.MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME. WILL
PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease
breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spin-
ners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

John P. Marston

Gum Tragasol

Kerston Softener

Bleaching Assistant

Bleacher's Blue

247 Atlantic Avenue

BOSTON

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Three fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in a large mill and giving satisfaction but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2281.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on two weeks notice. Address No. 2282.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Age 35, have family, best of references as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 2284.

WANT—master mechanic with big mill desires position as master mechanic, chief engineer, or head electrician with Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry that has good schools, church and welfare facilities. Am beyond draft age, eighteen years plant and shop experience, technical training, have family, industrious, sober and moral, progressive. Best references. This offer remains in effect until suitably located. Address No. 2285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning with a mill that wants a first class competent man. Experienced on numbers from 13's to 80's. Age 29, married, have four children, have I. C. S. diploma. 18 years practical experience with 2 years as overseer. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and have had long experience on both Draper and plain weaving. Address No. 2287.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience. Married. Age 36. Now employed. Would prefer a weave mill. Address No. 2288.

WANT position as overseer or superintendent by a competent mill man of 29 years' experience. Now employed as overseer of spinning, winding, twisting, reeling and packing. Have held present position two years. Would prefer a position on government goods. 43 years of age, married and strictly sober. If you need this man address No. 2289.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience in both cloth and yarn mills. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2290.

WANT position as master mechanic chief engineer or electrician of large textile, power or manufacturing plant. Been in the business twenty years—have technical training. Am chief of mechanical and electrical departments of large mills at present, but desire change of location. Deferred classification, moral habits, have family. A-1 references. Address No. 2293.

WANT position as superintendent. Now filling such position in a large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but for other good reasons prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2299.

WANT position as overseer of large card room. Have had long experience with special experience of fine combed yarns. Can furnish best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 2297.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed in large colored goods mill and giving entire satisfaction, but prefer position where more opportunity for advancement. Address No. 2291.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large room. Have had long practical experience and can furnish fine references. Address No. 2290.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in large mills and can furnish the very best of references. Address No. 2283.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience both as superintendent and overseer of weaving. Can furnish references both as to ability and character. Address No. 2295.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as superintendent and formerly as overseer of spinning. Resigned last position in order to engage in another line of business but have decided to return to cotton manufacturing. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 2296.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience including combed yarns and can furnish the highest class references. Address No. 2294.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or cloth mill. Have 26 years' experience on yarns and cloth. Coarse and medium numbers. Have charge day and night of large card room now. Have been on present job for past four years. Am fully competent, 42 years of age, require 10-day notice. Will change for very reasonable salary. Address No. 2296.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have held positions with large mill and am regarded as A-1 carder. Best of references. Address No. 2300.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. High class references. Address No. 2301.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references from present and former employers. Address No. 2302.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning at not less than \$5.00 per day. Have had long practical experience in both positions and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2304.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving and designing. Have had long practical experience and am now employed, but wish to change for larger position. Best of reference. Address No. 2305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am considered one of the best carders in the South and am giving satisfaction on present job but prefer to change. Address No. 2306.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed, but would prefer mill with greater opportunities. Satisfactory references. Address No. 2307.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have Draper experience but have specialized on fancy white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 2308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and plain looms. Good references. Address No. 2309.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had seven years' experience as overseer. Age 37. Married and sober. At present employed. Address No. 2310.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2311.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had special experience on fine and fancy goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 2312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for sizing compound. Have had experience in both positions. Now in Government service as cloth inspector. Fine references. Address No. 2314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either white or colored work. Long experience on both plain and Draper looms. Now employed but have good reason for change. Best of references. Address No. 2315.

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travelers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE Amos M. Bowen
UNIFORMLY TEMPERED Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

Keystone Fibre Company

YORKLYN, DELAWARE

Seamless Roving Cans, Steel Clad Trucks

Doffing Cars, Mill Boxes

QUALITY FIRST

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES

WILSON COMPANY,

Greenville, S. C.

MONOPOLE OIL

U. S. Patent No. 861,397

Serial No. 367,303

A valuable and well known product.

In Dyeing cotton it gives penetration and evenness of color, together with brilliancy.

In Finishing it imparts the much appreciated "glovey" feel.

JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.



THE
"NO-WASTE"
ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and
Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- AIR CONDITIONERS**—
Parks-Cramer Company
- AUTOMATIC SCALES**—
American Kron Scale Co.
- BALL BEARINGS**—
Transmission Ball Bearing Co.
- BALING PRESSES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- BANDING**—
American Textile Banding Co., Inc.
Barber Mfg. Co.
- BEAMERS**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- BELTING—(LEATHER)**—
American Supply Co.
Bradford Belting Co.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
New York Leather Belting Co.
- BELTING, SILENT CHAIN**—
Morse Chain Co.
- BOBBINS AND SPOOLS**—
American Supply Co.
Draper Corporation
David Brown Co.
- BOILERS**—
Lombard Iron Works
- BOILER HOUSE CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Company
- BRUSHES**—
D. D. Felton Brush Co.
Mason Brush Works
- CARD CLOTHING**—
Ashworth Bros.
Jos. Sykes Bros.
Saco-Lowell Shops
- CARDS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- GOTTON FABRICS**—
Fred'k Vietor & Achelle
- CARD GRINDERS**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- CHAIN DRIVES, SILENT**—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- CHAINS, POWER TRANSMISSION**—
Morse Chain Co.
Lombard Iron Works.
- CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- COAL AND ASHES CARRIERS**—
Link-Belt Company
- COMMISSION MERCHANTS**—
Fred'k Vietor & Achelle
- COMPRESSORS (AIR)**—
General Electric Company
- COOLING TOWERS**—
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.
- CONDENSERS**—
Wheeler Condenser & Engineering Co.
- CONNECTORS, Frankel Solderless**—
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- COTTON YARNS**—
Southern Cotton Yarn Co., Inc.
Mauney-Steel Company.
- DISINFECTANTS**—
Masury Young Co.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
- DOBBIES**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
The Stafford Company
- DOFFING BOXES**—
Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co.
Standard Fibre Co.
Keystone Fibre Co.
Leatheroid Sales Co.
- DOUBLERS**—
Universal Winding Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- DRAWING FRAMES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- DRAWING ROLLS**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Company
- DRINKING FOUNTAINS**—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- DRIVES, SILENT CHAIN**—
Morse Chain Co.
Link-Belt Company.
- DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPERS**—
William Firth.
- DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS**—
United Chemical Products Corp.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
Am. Aniline Products Co.
American Aniline Products Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz.
National Aniline and Chemical Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Parsons-Barr Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Southern Dyestuffs and Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn & Sons.
- DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING AND FINISHING MACHINERY**—
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons.
- DYEING MACHINES**—
Deahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
Salem Iron Works
- ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Huntington & Guerry.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS**—
Link-Belt Company
- EXTRACTORS**—
Tolhurst Machine Works
- FANS AND BLOWERS**—
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
- FENCING**—
Anchor Post Iron Works.
- FINISHERS—COTTON**—
Stein, Hall & Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
A. Klipstein & Company
- FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS**—
American Supply Co.
Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
- FLYER PRESSERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- FUSES**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- GEARS (SILENT)**—
General Electric Company
- GENERATORS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- GRATES**—
McNaughton Mfg. Co.
- GRID BARS**—
Atherton Pin Grid Bar Co.
Brown-St. Onge Co.
- HANGERS**—
Transmission Ball Bearing Co.
- HEDDLES**—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- HOSE**—
Bi-Lateral Fire Hose Co.
- HUMIDIFIERS**—
American Moistening Company
Carrier Engineering Corporation.
Parks-Cramer Company.
C. G. Sargents Sons Corporation.
- HYDRO EXTRACTORS**—
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT**—
E. S. Draper.
J. Leon Hoffman.
- LOOMS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
Stafford Company
- LOOM, HARNESS, REEDS, PICKERS**—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- LOOM LUBRIK**—
Masury Young Co.
- LUBRICANTS**—
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Albany Lubricating Co.
Masury Young Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
- METERS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- MILL CRAYONS**—
American Supply Co.
- MILL STOCKS**—
A. M. Law & Co.
- MILL SUPPLIES**—
American Supply Co.
Lombard Iron Works.
- MOTORS**—
Allis, Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
Howell Electric Motor Co.
- OILS**—
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- OPENING MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- OVERHAULERS**—
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Imperial Overhaulers.
- PAINT**—
Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.
Thos. K. Chaffee Co.
Tripod Paint Co.
Detroit Graphite Company.
- PICKERS AND LAPPERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- POWER TRANSMISSION CHAINS**—
Link-Belt Company.
Morse Chain Co.
- PREPARATORY MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- PUMPS, CENTRIFUGAL**—
DeLaval Steam Turbine Co.
Rumsey Pump Co.
- PUMPS, DEEP WELL**—
Rumsey Pump Co.
- RING SPINNING FRAMES**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- RING TRAVELERS**—
American Supply Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- ROLLS**—
American Supply Co.
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- ROVING CANS AND BOXES**—
Standard Fibre Co.
Leatheroid Sales Co.
Keystone Fibre Co.
American Vulcanized Fiber Co.
- ROVING MACHINERY**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
- SADDLES**—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- SCALES**—
American Kron Scale Co.
- SEPARATORS**—
Draper Corporation.
- SET SCREWS**—
Allen Mfg. Co.
- SHUTTLES**—
Draper Corporation
Shambow Shuttle Co.
David Brown Co.
- SILENT CHAIN DRIVE**—
Link-Belt Company
Morse Chain Company
- SIZING COMPOUNDS**—
Stein, Hall & Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Carolina Sizing & Chemical Co.
Douglas Company
Hawley's Laboratories
John P. Marston
A. Klipstein & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
National Gum & Mica Co.
- SOFTENERS—COTTON**—
Stein, Hall & Co.
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
- SOAPS**—
United Chemical Products Corp.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Southern Dyestuff & Chemical Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
- SOLDERLESS CONNECTIONS, Frankel**—
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- SPINDLES**—
Draper Corporation.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- SPINNING RINGS**—
Draper Corporation
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- SPINDLE TAPE AND BANDING**—
American Textile Banding Co.
Barber Mfg. Co.
- SPOOLS**—
Greenville Spool & Mfg. Co.
David Brown Co.
- SPOOLERS**—
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
- STARCH**—
Stein, Hall & Co.
Douglas Company
The Seydel Mfg. Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Keefer Starch Co.
- TEMPLES**—
Draper Corporation
- TEXTILE MACHINERY SPECIALTIES**—
Cocker Machine and Foundry Co.
- TOILETS**—
Jos. A. Vogel Co.
- THREAD GUIDES**—
J. P. O'Connell
- TOP ROLL VARNISH**—
Top Roll Varnish Co.
- TRANSMISSION, SILENT CHAIN**—
Morse Chain Co.
- TRUCKS (MOTOR)**—
International Motor Co.
- TRUCKS (LIFTING)**—
Leatheroid Sales Co.
- TURBINES**—
General Electric Company
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- TWISTERS**—
Collins Bros.
Draper Corporation
Saco-Lowell Shops
- WARPERS**—
Crocker Machine & Foundry Company.
Draper Corporation
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- WARP STOP MOTIONS**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation
The Stafford Co.
- WATER INTAKE SCREENS**—
Link-Belt Company
- WELDING OUTFITS**—
General Electric Company.
- WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
John P. Marston
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz.
Seydel Mfg. Co.
Jaques Wolf & Co.
Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co.
Southern Dyestuffs & Chemical Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- WILLOWS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
C. G. Sargents Sons Corp.
- WINDERS**—
Saco-Lowell Shops
Universal Winding Company

Books on Cotton Machinery

- "CARDING AND SPINNING,"** by Geo. F. Ivey.
A practical book on carding and spinning. Price \$1.00.
- "PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING,"** by Thomas Nelson.
A new loom book of 90 pages with 50 illustrations. Price \$1.25.
- "YARN AND CLOTH CALCULATIONS,"** by Thomas Yates.
A very valuable book on yarn and cloth calculations. Price \$1.00.
- "COTTON MILL PROCESSES AND CALCULATIONS,"** by D. A. Tompkins.
An illustrated and valuable book of 300 pages with tables and calculations.
Price \$2.00. Formerly sold for \$5.00.
- "TWENTIETH CENTURY RECIPE BOOK"** Price \$1.00
A book of 10,000 practical recipes, including recipes of varnishes, sizings, finishing materials, etc. Revised and enlarged edition.

DUCK LOOMS

Our Looms Produce the Highest Quality of Fabrics at Lowest Cost

We make automatic looms for all manner of textile fabrics. Plain or fancy, coarse or fine.



THE STAFFORD COMPANY

READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Office

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

ROPOSIZE

MAKES
YARN
STRONG

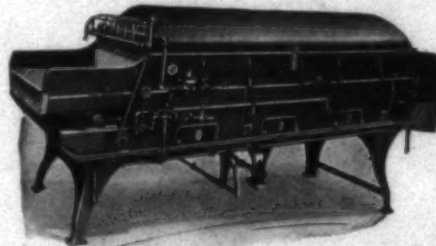
Does Not Scale. Will not turn sour.
Will Bleach Out Easily

Carolina Sizing and Chemical Company

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine

The practical means for setting twist and effectively preventing kinky filling

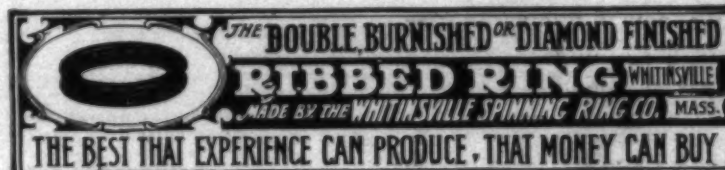


C. G. Sargents Sons Corporation.

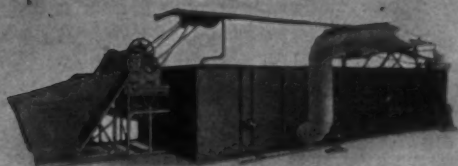
Graniteville, Mass.

Southern Agent

FRED H. WHITE
Charlotte, N. C.



"PROCTOR" DRYERS FIREPROOF



Substantial, Durable, and low cost of operation. Dryers for all kinds of Material

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company

BUILDERS OF DRYING MACHINERY

INCORPORATED
1855

PHILADELPHIA

H. G. MAYER, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
REPRESENTATIVE

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



SHOW LEESONA MARK

We make winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk for weaving and knitting. Ask for circular of the NEW WIND DOUBLER.

Southern Office Charlotte, N. C.
111 LATTA ARCADE, P. O. Box 983
FREDERICK JACKSON, Southern Agent



HASN'T FAILED YET

Tallowax 97% Fats
Beef Tallow 92% Fats

Tallowax takes the place of raw beef tallow. Costs less per pound. To be used with gums and sizings. Results guaranteed. Demonstrations made free. Let us ship you a barrel on approval.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Agents,

S. C. Thomas, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. E. Cheswell, Westminster, S. C.

Less Waste---Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

Greenville, S. C.

Providence, R. I.